The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., OCTOBER 18, 1871. NO. 41.

e Huntingdon Journal.

DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

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Resolutions of Associations, Communications ited or individual interest, and notices of Mar- s and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be ed TEN CENTS per line.
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DENGATE, Surveyor, Warriors- mark, Pa. [ap12,'71.

CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied lessrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

R. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services e citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. ice removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S DING.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

R. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens untingdon and vicinity. Office second floor of ningham's building, on corner of 4th and Hill et. may24.

R. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would res- fully offer his professional services to the citi- of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. ice on Washington street, one door east of the olic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

J. GREENE, Dentist. Office re- moved to Leister's new building, Hill street tingdon. [jan.4,'71.

L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., tingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Hun- don, Pa. [jan.12'71.

C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, e doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

R. PATTON, Druggist and Apoth- ecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Hun- don, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. e Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of ster's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the eral Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular ention given to the settlement of estates of dece- nts. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend Surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, , or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of ev- kind, in any part of the United States. Send a circular. [jan.4'71.

W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., diers' claims against the Government for back y, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attend- to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention ven to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settle- nt of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business ecuted with fidelity and dispatch. Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton eer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door st of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

HN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, At- torneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, d all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against e Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Hun- tingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, sq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention iven to collections, and all other legal business ttended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 29, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.

MILLER & BUCHANAN,

DENTISTS,

No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly o all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new uilding. [jan.4,'71.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,

COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Meh15-tf

ROBT. KING, Merchant Taylor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a lib- eral share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

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New Advertisements.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

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Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establish- ment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be ad- dressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

The Muses' Bower.

The Parting of Summer.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Thou'rt bearing hence thy roses,
Glad Summer; fare thee well!
Thou'rt singing thy last melodies
In every wood and dell;
But ere the golden sunset
Of thy latest lingering day,
O! tell me o'er this checkered earth
How hast thou passed away?

Brightly, sweet Summer! brightly
Thine hours have floated by
To the joyous birds of the woodland boughs,
The ranges of the sky;
And brightly 'midst the garden flowers,
To the happy, murmuring bee;
But how to human bosoms,
With all their hopes and fears,
And thoughts that make them eagle wings
To pierce the unborn years?

Sweet Summer! to the captive
Thou hast flown in burning dreams
Of the woods with all their hopes and leaves
And the blue, rejoicing streams.
To the wasted and the weary,
On the bed of sickness bound;
In sweet, delirious fantasies,
That changed with every sound;
To the sailor on the billows,
In longings wild and vain
For the gushing founts, and breezy hills,
And the homes of earth again.

And unto me glad Summer!
How hast thou flown to me?
My chainless footsteps naught have kept
From thy haunts of song and glee.
Thou hast flown in wayward visions,
In memories of the dead—
In shadows from a troubled heart,
O'er a sunny pathway shed;
In brief and sudden strivings
To fling a weight aside;
'Midst these my melodies have ceased,
And all thy roses died!

But oh, thou gentle Summer!
If I greet thy flowers once more,
Bring me again thy buoyancy,
Wherewith my soul should soar.
Give me to hail thy sunshine
With song and spirit free;
Or in a purer land than this
May our next meeting be.

The Story-Teller.

"The Strangest Adventure."

"YES, I could tell you plenty of stories like that; I have seen a few adventures in my time."

"You have indeed, but won't you give me a few more? It is early yet."

We were sitting in the half-demolished summer-house of a little village inn on the coast of Brittany—in all probability the only wakeful inhabitants of the whole place, for sitting up until eleven o'clock, P. M., is an enormity unknown in that primitive region. My companion's swarthy and tangled beard, seen beneath the uncertain light of the rising moon, might have made him appear to any person of unsteady nerves rather an "uncanny" comrade for a midnight *tete a-tete*, but in spite of his repellent manner and miner-like roughness of speech, there was an indescribable something in his tone and bearing which convinced me that, however he might have fallen, or been forced into his present nondescript way of life, he had (to use a common phrase) "been a gentleman once."—This, however, was a mere conjecture on my part; for in all the marvelous diorama of personal adventure which he had spread before me—the riotous revels in Australian taverns succeeded by days of deadly peril in the Antarctic seas; fights with pirates in the Straits of Malacca, following upon weeks of luxurious indolence amid the lotus-eaters of Brazil; sledge drives across Russian steeps, and bear-hunts in American forests—there was not the slightest hint at his early life or station in society. It was at the close of a vivid description of a hurricane off Cape Horn that my Ulyssus paused in his narrative, and I now reiterated my request for another page from this eventful autobiography.

"What! not tired yet? It's not every one that could stand hearing a fellow talk so long about himself."

"Well," said I, "I'll only ask for one more; tell me the strangest adventure you ever had."

The wanderer started slightly, and then said in an altered voice: "You've made a better bargain than you think, for I will tell you the strangest of all, and let us see how you like it. I don't ask you to believe it, because I know when you put these sort of things in books, people laugh, and talk of Baron Munchausen, and all that. I've read the Baron," he went on, noticing my look of surprise, "and many other books that you'd never give me credit for; but in a book, this story I'm going to tell you, would be impossible—and it is just because it seems impossible that it is true."

"So says Byron," interrupted I, speaking lightly, in order to dissipate the effect involuntarily produced upon me by the terrible emphasis of the man's tone and manner.

"I've read Byron, too," he replied, "though you mayn't think it. That description of the sunset in Greece was always a favorite bit of mine."

"But I must get to my story. You remember how these two fellows robbed my tent, and how I fired all the six barrels of my revolver into them as they ran off?—Well, it was just after that job that I shifted my tent away from the rest, thinking I'd be more comfortable by myself for a bit. You'll say that was very venturesome after I'd been robbed once already; but, then you see, these beauties that I fired at thought they'd fairly cleaned me out.—Nobody knew that I'd got a lot buried under a big gum tree some fifty yards off; so the whole camp thought I was dry, and you may be sure that I did not undeceive them. Well, I moved my tent up to the tree where the gold was, and there I stayed; but I still stuck to my digging to make up for what I'd lost. I got a middling lot of dust every day, but I took care to let nobody see more of it than I could help; so folks got to think that I was down on my luck, and left off minding me at all.—One night I'd been working pretty late, and got chilled through; and though I rolled my blanket well round me after turning into my hammock, I couldn't get warm any how; so I shivered away till I fell asleep. Then I fell to dreaming that I was in a trance like some man I read about in America, and that they thought me dead, and were going to bury me. I tried my hardest to move or scream out, or something, but no good; and I heard the coffin lid slap to, and the first spadeful of earth fall on it, and then I awoke. It was a fine bright morning, and through the opening of the tent I could see the sun shining, and hear the picks and cradles getting ready for work as usual. But my dream wasn't all fancy, for I felt as though I was bound down and couldn't move an inch; and yet it was not that either—it was more as if I had no substance left, but was all air and shadow. If ever a man felt like a ghost, I did then.

"Well, I didn't think of being frightened just at first; I felt more put out and foolish, like a man who's had a tumble or been splashed over with a mud cart. It seemed so queer for a great strong fellow like me to be laid by the heels that way, and at first the thought made me laugh; so there I lay like a log for ever so long, listening to the sounds from the camp, till at last (about noon it must have been) I began to feel hungry, and commenced to look very hard at my 'damper' and cold mutton, which lay upon a log t'other side of the tent. Well, thought I, it's a queer thing for a man to be starved this way with food before his eyes! But the moment I thought it something cold seemed to clutch my heart and squeeze it all together. I tried to put it away by saying to myself, 'This'll go off soon, of course it will;' but at that moment it flashed across me, as if some one had written it in letters of fire all over the tent, 'And supposing it doesn't go off—what then?'

"It was then that I began to feel frightened for the first time. I turned sick all at once, as if I was going to die, and like enough I may have fainted, for the next thing I remember there was a great silence over the camp; and by that I knew the men were having their dinner, and that it must be late in the afternoon. As night came on I began to feel bad every way.—So long as the sun was shining, and the sound of the picking and shoveling went on, the light and the noise and the feeling of having lots of people close to me, kept me up a bit; but when the sounds died away little by little, and the darkness came all round as if it were locking me in, I felt as cast down and helpless as a child lost in a great city. However, my hunger made me savage-like, and that held me up; for as long as there is strength enough for anger in a man, he's got a chance. It's when he can't feel savage that his heart is broken. Only I kept wishing that something would break the silence; and at last something did with a vengeance—for a lot of the terrible dingoes commenced howling. And so they kept on, and worked me up that I felt as if I'd give anything to have had one blow at them no matter what came of it; for what with the hunger, and the lying still so long, and the howling of these dingoes, I'd got so mad that I'd have liked to do something no matter what it was.—And so the night wore away—a dreary night for me!"

While he was speaking the moon had become gradually obscured, and we were wrapped in a shadowy recital, to which the deepening sombreness of his tone lent additional horror.

"The sun rose at last, but it brought no bright morning hope with it, only the same weary helplessness, which seemed as if it had lasted for days and days—for I had lost all count of time. When the noise of the digging began again, I almost wished for it before; for it sent a kind of horror through me to think of the hundreds of men so near me any one of whom would have run like lightning to help me, if he'd only known of the scrape I was in—while I lay dumb and dying close by. Ah, dying! it was no shamming hopeful any longer for now I began to feel a gnawing and tugging in my insides, as if the teeth of a wolf were tearing it; and I knew what that meant, for I had felt it before, only not so bad. I wouldn't have minded it so much if I could only have screamed, or flung myself about, or anything to show what I felt; but lie there stockstill and speechless, it was horrible.

A shudder, which I could see in the uncertain light, shook his strong frame as he proceeded.

"As the sun grew hotter, the flies began to swarm, and as I watched them, it struck me all of a sudden, what a way I would be in, supposing they attacked me; for, as I was then, they might have sucked every drop of my blood before I could have stirred a finger. I knew something of what Australian bushflies could do, for I'd once stumbled on the body of a shepherd who had been tied to a tree by the bushrangers, and left. However, luckily for me there was something else in the tent that tempted them more, and that was the food I had left lying on the log. In a second they were down on it; all the meat turned black at once as a shower of soot, and their buzzing was like the wind blowing through a row of wires. You'd laugh at me stranger if I were to tell you how savage that sight made me; for of course you'll say I ought to have been mighty glad to get off so cheap; but, oh! to see those accursed vermin gorging themselves before my eyes, while I, a man, lay starving! I tell you, all I felt before was nothing to it!

"Toward afternoon, there began a kind of whispering and humming in my ears, getting louder bit by bit. It wasn't the flies, for they were all gone; it was what comes to one on the second or third day of starving to death, and I knew it. Some of my mates that were starved up in the country used to keep putting their hands to their ears for a while before they died, saying they heard something whispering to them. It got stronger and stronger, till the sound seemed to shape itself into an old song that a man I was with in Brazil kept croning over just before he died. The song was all about a party going across the desert to look for a party that were lost; but the verse that rang in my head then was this:

"But never a man, and never a beast
They met on their desolate way;
But the bleaching bones in the hungry sand
Said all that a tongue could say."

"And so it kept going over and over, till at last I fairly went off—half slept and half fainted.

"It was late when I awoke, and I can't tell how I felt at seeing the sun setting again. As the light faded I felt as if my life was going out with it, and when it dipped below the horizon I was ready to start up and stretch out my arms to hold it back, if I'd the strength. And such a night as that second night was, good Heavens! This time there was no howling dingoes, no noise of any sort; all was deadly still, as if the world itself, with all that lived and breathed in it were dead, and I alone kept living—living on. I suppose I must have been getting light-hearted with hunger and weakness, because I began to fancy all sorts of queer things. First I thought I was nailed down in a coffin, and that if I could only move or scream, or even speak, the lid would fly open; but I couldn't. Then it seemed as if I were at the bottom of the sea, and the weight of the water above pressed me down until I could hardly breath. All at once I was startled out of my fancies by a sound close besides me, the like of which I had never heard before or since—a low moaning cry, that sounded like 'All alone! all alone!' over and over again. I can't tell to this day whether I heard it or only fancied it; but at the time it gave me such a horror that I nearly went mad.

"The third morning came, and found me nearly my last. The gnawing pain was gone, and instead of it had come a pleasant drowsiness, what a man feels when he falls down to sleep in the snow. All the morning I lay in a kind of a dream thinking of nothing, fearing nothing—as quiet as a child at its mother's breast; till all at once I saw something that roused me in good earnest—a black shining thing, like a long strip of velvet, coming gliding into the tent. I knew it directly as one of the deadliest snakes in Australia. The next moment I heard the rustle of its coils upon the tent pole to which my hammock was slung, and then I saw its flat head and black, deadly eyes hanging over me, and looking right down into my face to see if I were dead or not. I suppose it thought I was, for the next moment it slid down over my face, and to and fro along the hammock, till at last it went to the other pole, and then it glided off, and I saw no more of it. Any body watching me then would have called me a brave fellow, but I dare say it's not the first time that a man has been thought brave because he couldn't run away.

"I don't know how long it was after that—it may have been an hour, or a day, or a week, for all I could tell—that a shadow fell across my face, and I heard a voice calling out, 'Halloa, mate! can you give us a firestick? I've let my fire go out.' With the sound of that voice all my love of life came back again, and I gathered up all my strength to try and speak.

"Seeing me lying there so white and still, the fellow must have thought me dead; and for a moment—the bitterest moment I ever had—I thought he was going to turn and go out again; but, although I couldn't speak, I managed just to move my eyelids and he saw it. He said nothing, but raised my head on his arm and took out his flask to pour some rum into my mouth; and then I knew that I was saved, and with the shock of the reaction I fainted in real earnest."

Here my strange companion suddenly ceased, and raising from his chair, said to me: "You've had your story stranger and now I am going to bid you good-night, for I haven't spoke of this business since it befel me, and it rather upsets me thinking of it. You tell you're off early to-morrow morning, so it's a hundred to one if we ever meet again; but in any case I wish you success in your travels, and may you end better than I have done."

Then grasping my hand with a force that made it tingle to the wrist, he departed.

His parting words were true, for we never met since that night; but should these lines ever meet his eye, it may gratify him to know that there is one man in the world who fully believes his story, even though it be (as he styled it) "the strangest adventure of all."

Reading for the Million.

Constitutional Reform.

Important Correspondence Thereon—Views of Secretary Jordan—Wrongs Existing and Remedies Suggested.

The following is the substance of an interesting correspondence which has taken place relative to a "Constitutional Reform:"

PHILADELPHIA, September 18, 1871.—*Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:*—DEAR SIR: It occurs to us, that in the discharge of your official duties as Secretary of the Commonwealth, during a period of five years, you must have witnessed many instances of public abuses of power, both legislative and administrative, that can be remedied only by the radical process of constitutional revision.

A statement of some of the most notorious cases of official irregularity, of which you are cognizant, would be potent arguments in favor of calling a convention of revision. We, therefore, take the liberty to solicit from you such a statement for publication as, in your judgment, will best serve the purpose. Very respectfully,

N. B. Browne,	Charles Gibbons,
Morton M'Michael,	John O. James,
D. M. Fox,	Richard Vaux,
Henry C. Lea,	George W. Biddle,
R. Rundle Smith,	Henry M. Philips,
Thomas Webster,	Frederick Fraley,
L. P. Ashmead,	James Page,
James L. Claghorn,	J. R. Sypher.

THE ANSWER GIVEN.

In answer, Mr. Jordan says:

GENTLEMAN: Your very kind and complimentary letter of the 25th inst., is duly received, soliciting my views and opinions in writing, and for publication, on the important subject of a Constitutional Convention, now a pending issue in the election just at hand. It affords much gratification to find men of your standing and character interesting yourselves in this matter, and it will afford me pleasure to co-operate with you.

It is greatly feared sufficient prominence in the canvass has not been given to this question of constitutional reform, and I therefore cheerfully comply with your request, in the hope of contributing something to an intelligent and proper verdict on the approaching 10th of October, and to appropriate action thereafter. The fact that I recognize the names of prominent democrats as well as republicans, to your request, contributes largely to my willingness to comply; for constitutional reform is no party question, and no real friend of the movement will allow it to become such if he can prevent it.

Your communication opens a wide field; and many grave questions which suggest themselves there are likely to be honest differences of opinion amongst patriotic men of all parties, while on many others we may resonably expect substantial unanimity of sentiment when the facts are fully understood. Of the former class I will suggest and enumerate, without discussion, but as proper subjects for present reflection, and for the consideration of any convention which may be called, the following points.

1. An increase of the number of senators and representatives in the general assembly.
2. Biennial session of the legislature.
3. The election by the people of sundry State officers now otherwise chosen.
4. Manority representation.
5. Modifications of the pardoning power.
6. A change in the tenure and mode of choosing the tenure.
7. A change in the date of our annual fall election to the time of the presidential election, to prevent what is called colonization from surrounding states, and to dispense with one election every fourth year.
8. Further restrictions upon the powers of corporations.

We have outgrown our constitution as amended and adopted in 1838. The clothes of the boy do not fit the man. We live in a fast progressive age, in which governments, science, art, discovery, invention, material and intellectual development, and all things about us are developing and expanding, and it is but reasonable to expect that state constitutions, and national constitutions also, should have to be altered, amended and enlarged, so as to conform to the great and general progress of our age.

HOW TO BRING ABOUT A CHANGE.

Since the adoption of the present constitution no less than seventeen amendments have been added at sundry times by joint resolutions of the legislature and approved by the popular vote. Most of these are important and valuable; but they have been so injected into the body of the original framework of the constitution as to mar its symmetry, and give the character of patch-work to that which should thoroughly harmonize and be without blemish.

Let competent men be carefully selected for the sole purpose of thorough revision, to retain and systematize everything valuable, and to incorporate such additional provisions as shall be dictated by the wisdom and patriotism of this enlightened age; and when the work of these our representatives shall be completed, let it all be fairly submitted to a vote of the people, whose intelligent verdict through the ballot-box shall breathe into it the breath of life.

THE STATE TREASURER.

Our present organic law requires the State treasurer to be elected annually by a joint vote of both branches of the legislature. Experience has demonstrated this to be a most unwise provision, and it should be so changed as to make the office elective by the people.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Our constitution should be so amended, also, as to prohibit appropriations in what is known as the general appropriation bill, except for purposes previously prescribed by law.

THE EVIL OF SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

But the great and gigantic evil of the day is special legislation, and to a consideration of this I invoke the most earnest attention, while I endeavor to point out some of its pernicious and alarming results. Look first at the magnitude of this legislation for the last five years, compared with the general legislation for the same period:

In 1866 the whole number of general laws passed and published was 50.

In 1866 the whole number of private laws, 1,096.

In 1867 the whole number of public laws, 86.

In 1867 the whole number of private laws, 1,392.

In 1868 the whole number of public laws, 73.

In 1868 the whole number of private laws, 1,150.

In 1869 the whole number of public laws, 77.

In 1869 the whole number of private laws, 1,276.

In 1870 the whole number of public laws, 54.

In 1870 the whole number of private laws, 1,276.

Totals in five years, 340 public and 6,170 private acts, and besides these there were 956 additional private acts not published, by reason of the non-payment of the enrollment tax thereon, making the total of private laws in five years 7,126, or about twenty-one times as many private as public laws. The printed pages of the statute books covered by these laws bear almost as great a disproportion.

In the whole five years only 546 pages are public laws, and the remaining 6,523 are private laws, and the total number of large octavo pages, exclusive of indexes, is 6,969, or an annual average of about 1,394 pages.

The volume of State laws for 1871 is but another specimen of this evil, in a more aggravated form. During the last session the public laws passed were 82, covering 94 pages; the private laws were 1,240, covering 1,317 pages. The whole volume, including the index, exhibits 2,670 pages, and makes the largest annual book of statues ever published in the State. It is thus demonstrated too, that the evil is a growing one; and that the fact of each political party having a majority in one branch of the legislature affords no remedy or mitigation of the evil.

The very magnitude of this statute law is itself a great evil; but not so great as the character of it. And I here affirm that, as a general rule, there is no longer any such thing as legislation in Pennsylvania, according to any just conception of the meaning of that term, according to the true theory af republican government, or as the framers of our constitution intended it should be.

THE GENERAL TAX LAWS.

of our State are a subject of universal interest to our whole people; and it is conceded by all who know anything about them that they greatly need revision and simplification.

Efforts to this end have been frequently made within the last ten years, but with little or no practical results. Nearly four years ago the legislature, impressed with the necessity for some decided action, but too busy with private bills to undertake the task themselves, appointed three commissioners to "revise, collate and digest" the tax laws of the state, and make report to the next legislature. This commission performed the duty assigned it and, with great labor, prepared and reported a bill, entitled "an act to revise, amend and consolidate existing laws for the assessment and collection of state taxes, and county and township rates and levies."

It proposed nothing new, or untried, but consolidated into the one act all the fifty-eight existing laws, extending from 1780 to 1867, striking out all incongruities and obscurities and arranging the whole systematically into one intelligible and harmonious whole, properly divided into chapters and sections, and repealing all prior laws on that subject. Here was a most valuable public and general law, carefully prepared for legislative action, on a subject of great magnitude and importance; and against which no plausible objection has ever been, or can be urged. It has been under consideration in both houses of our legislature for the last three annual sessions, and yet it has not been passed, and to all appearances never will be passed.

BRIBERY—THE "THIRD HOUSE."

Another giant evil, growing out of, and inseparably connected with special legislation, is bribery, or the buying and selling of votes for a price. General laws regulate only general interests, and you never hear of men paying others for that which only affects them in common with their fellow men. But selfish and mercenary men and associations of men, want special privileges granted, and valuable rights conferred, over and beyond those held and enjoyed by others, and rather than not secure them they will pay for them, and hence the mercenary traffic in legislation.

Here the lobby, and what is known in legislative parlance as the "third house," find their occupation, and conduct their corrupt and nefarious schemes to the disgraceful demoralization of the people's representatives and to the scandals and reproach of republican government itself. I charge the party with corruption, and no legislator with crime, for all parties are in like condemnation; but this is a sad history, and these are lamentable facts, "known and read of all men," and unless something can be done for redress they threaten to subvert and overthrow our whole social fabric. Let us then, while we may, make vigorous war upon and destroy this wicked system, lest the day come when we shall find ourselves destroyed by it.

For these wrongs our only adequate remedy lies in constitutional amendments, requiring the legislature to enact general and uniform laws on all subjects which can be so regulated; and absolutely prohibiting local and special legislation in all cases where the same ends can be attained by general laws.

THE GREAT NEED OF REFORM.

I cordially and earnestly unite with you in an appeal for constitutional reform, and demand it at as early a day as is consistent with a respectful regard for the due forms of law. The evils of which we complain are palpable and alarming, are becoming more and more aggravated every year, are inflicting great wrong and injustice upon our people, and are fast eating out the vitals of the republic, and unless speedily and effectually arrested may yet kindle the fires of revolution and involve us in untold calamities, as the outgrowth of erroneous principles imbedded in our organic law.

I am strong in the faith that the generation which conquered the late rebellion, which abolished slavery, and which has placed all men upon an equality, before the law, will prove themselves equal to the new duties and grave responsibilities now devolving upon them.

The nation and our sister states have given us noble examples of progress and reform, and surely the people of this great commonwealth, who so signally aided in saving the national government from the perils of anarchy and disunion, to be handed down to future generations with increase of power, benificence and renown, will demonstrate themselves able to achieve equal triumphs in the arts of peace and the science of government, and, by the blessing of God, to re establish the political foundations of our grand old state upon the indestructible and everlasting principles of equality and justice, "virtue, liberty and independence."

Protection and Democracy.

The great rule in good government is wonderfully simple, and is expressed in three words—Protect Native Industry. A thorough observance of this maxim built up the once colossal greatness of England. So long as Protection was rigidly adhered to, England had the best of it in her dealings with other nations. For example: she imported our cotton, manufactured it into various textile fabrics, and then sent the product—Calicoes, muslins, lace, stockings—across the Atlantic, with the price swelled up by the profits of importers, brokers, manufacturers, and agents, besides the charges of double freight and insurance, and made us pay from fifty to seventy-five per cent. more than we could have produced the same for at home. This pretty game of *'heads* I win, *tails* you lose,' went on for a century, until at last we got the idea that it would be as well to give American enterprise, capital, and labor a chance at home. The result is, we have become great manufacturers, *making* what we used to import. Mr. Gladstone, the actual ruler of England, may think that it is "sad, very sad" (as he said in his speech at Wakefield the other day), for a nation to adopt the principle of protection, because *their doing so would be bad for England*—these are his very words—but he did not, or would not see, that if bad for England it must be good for the other country. M. Thiers, the present ruler of France, throwing free trade overboard, has hoisted in his country a flag on which "Protection" is inscribed in letters of gold. Other nations have done the same. *Here* the only persons who oppose Protection (which means plenty of work at good wages, and the profits of production realized and expended among ourselves, and not handed over to foreign capitalists and factory-men), are the Democrats. Whether Protection to native industry and employment of home capital be maintained depends mainly on voting the Republican ticket. The Democratic party, be it remembred, are strongly opposed to Protection of native industry.—*Phila. Press.*

How Rain is Formed.

To understand the philosophy of this phenomenon, essential to the very existence of plants and animals, a few facts derived from observations and a long train of experiments, must be remembered.—Were the atmosphere at all times of uniform temperature, we should never have rain, hail or snow. The water absorbed by it in evaporation from the sea and the earth's surface, would descend in an imperceptible vapor, or cease to be absorbed by the air when it is fully saturated. The absorbing power of the atmosphere, and consequently its capability to retain humidity, is much greater in cold than in warm air. The air near the surface of the earth is warmer than it is in the region of the clouds.

The higher we ascend from the earth the colder we find the atmosphere. Hence the perpetual snow on very high mountains in the very hottest climates. Now, when, from evaporation, the air is highly saturated with vapor—though it be invisible—if its temperature is suddenly reduced by cold currents descending from above, or rushing from a higher to a lower latitude, its capacity to retain moisture is diminished, clouds are formed and the result is rain. Air condenses, as its diminished capacity cannot hold. How singular, yet how simple, an arrangement for watering the earth.

An Irishman who was recently run over by a whole train of cars got up and asked for his cap, and said he "would not run another such risk as that for tin dollars."

A Missouri girl set out to earn her own living as a telegraph operator, and in two years accumulated $200,000. It was left her by a rich uncle.

Business is improving in Utah, and mining transactions are unusually heavy. The Silver Cloud mine, in Camp Floyd, has been sold for $350,000.

Latest Fashion Notes.

The chignon's rein is ended.

Turban hats are more in vogue than ever.

Trimming on the front of dresses is revived.

Bonnet strings are wider and very much longer.

Chatelaine braids will not be worn much longer.

Sack overcoats with capes will be the style for boys.

The plaited Garibaldi waists continue to grow in favor.

Double and single round caps are to be worn for early fall.

Short curls and frizettes on the forehead are still in vogue.

The hair on the temples continues to be worn high and smooth.

Plaited and twisted coronets of hair are to supersede and Pompadour roll.

Shoulder seams are still high and short, following the line of the shoulder.

Not much change in bonnets, but they are larger and more cottage shaped.

Felt bonnets are to be worn for weather suits by those who do not like hats.

The short skirt for walking costume is still to be retained by sensible women.

Many ladies have become really crippled by wearing the French high heels.

Aprons to overskirts are much wider, and the side loopings are drawn very far back.

Camel's hair scarfs will be worn next season for the neck instead of fur tippets or boas.

Very long coat-shaped postilions are to be worn and demi-train skirts for in-door toilets.

The general effect in the new style of hair dressing is Grecian but as rough and frowsy as ever.

Satin and velvet striped silks will be very much worn next season, with plain silk or cashmere overdresses.

Large jet or tortoise shell butterflies, with gilt edges, are worn in the center of a large bow on the top of the head.

Demi-trains are to be adjusted for street wear by means of tapes to loop them up to the waist at the back seams.

Deep flounces are more in favor than narrow ones. When both are used in combination, the narrow one is underneath.

The double cape of bright Scotch plaid is a very fashionable and stylish street garment for young girls of from ten to fifteen.

A polonaise or close cut paletot, with pelerine caps or large collar, will be the fashionable garment for girls for early fall wear.

Gray and light brown Melton cloth is the most approved material for boys' suits, comprising jacket, vest, and trousers.

The style of arranging the back hair for the next season will be a French twist surrounded by a twisted coil or heavy braid.

The new style of wedding cards are marked with one letter only, instead of a monogram, and are plainly engraved on thick white paper.

Large silk and velvet cloaks reaching nearly to the bottom of the dress, with long circular capes, are to be very fashionable next Winter.

Low-necked dresses are now entirely a thing of the past, all evening dresses being cut *a la* Pompadour, heart-shaped, or square over the shoulders.

In-door dresses are made up much plainer than last season. Overskirts are frequently omitted, the plain demi-train and stylish basque being deemed sufficient.

Solid colored silks and rich poplins will be most fashionable for street costumes: dark green, brown, black, maroon and navy blue will be the most fashionable colors.

Discontent.

The immediate causes of discontent are numberless. Some of those who seem to have all that earth can bestow—wealth, station, education, friends, and talent, are the least satisfied. Trifles discontent them. A wet day, an ill-fitting garment, a broken engagement, a slight disappointment, are sufficient to destroy their peace of mind, and render them slaves to vexation and chagrin. The main cause of discontent, however, is always to be found *within*. It has its origin in selfishness. Directly we forget ourselves in our efforts for others, we strike at the root of all discontent. The truly benevolent, loving man is seldom tormented by vain regrets at his own circumstances, and he who inwardly repines and chafes at his situation, and who is harrassed by the spirit of discontent, can in no surer way free himself from the chains that enslave him, than by turning his thoughts and energies to some good work for others. There are no blessings, however rich, that discontent will not convert into evils, and no trials, however severe, that serenity and virtue may not transform into blessings.

News Items.

Venison is eight cents a pound in Wisconsin.

Enfield, Connecticut, has voted, 171 to 169, not to build a new high school.

The yellow fever is prevalent at Tampa, Fla., in an epidemic form.

Only sixteen persons intend to lecture on the Yo Semite next winter.

Five young ladies have been admitted to the University of Vermont.

The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky is in the market. Price $500,000.

Bangor, Maine, had one hundred deaths between March 1 and October 1.

A three acre field of Bananas in Florida produced $125 per month all the year round.

Cincinnati records four hundred and thirty-two deaths for the month of September.

Iowa is troubled with a superabundance of grapes. They only bring three cents a bushel.

The "Heights" at Narragansett are to be made beautiful before another "season" by an expenditure of $100,000.

Henry Wolfe, aged 108, of Waldesboro', Ky., who had never known a sick day in his life, lay down in a cornfield the other day and cut his throat.

Deadman, the convict, who risked his life to defend the Lieutenant Governor of Nevada during the recent outbreak at Carson, has been pardoned.

The Spanish Democrats are making demonstrations in favor of Senor Zorrilla. Twenty-two govenors of provinces have tendered their resignations on account of their op

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR.

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 18, 1871.

THE RESULT IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

It is with considerable pride that we point to the official election returns, printed elsewhere in this paper, of Huntingdon county. They show the fact that when the Rupublicans of Huntingdon county are united, they can roll up a sufficient majority to crush their adversaries out of sight. We labored hard to secure a uniform majority, but with all our efforts, a number of candidates have been severely cut, and yet the men who did the cutting, will rejoice with us that the whole ticket is elected, which only goes to show that it is better to vote the whole ticket. If tickets are to be cut to pieces, by their partisans, it were better to have no organization at all and leave every voter vote for whom he pleases, but a party can only be maintained by supporting regular nominees, and if there are obnoxious candidates let them be beaten at the primary elections; this is the only way to keep up an organization, and we want our Republican friends to bear this in mind.

The following is the result between the respective candidates, viz:

AUDITOR GENERAL.	
David Stanton, R.,	3,140
William McCandless, D.,	2,389
Majority for Stanton,	751
Barr Spangler, T.,	132
SURVEYOR GENERAL.	
Robert B. Beath, R.,	3,145
James M. Cooper, D.,	2,392
Majority for Beath,	753
E. A. Wheeler, T.,	131
PRESIDENT JUDGE.	
John Dean, R.,	2,777
Thaddeus Banks, D.,	2,080
Majority for Dean,	697
George Taylor, I.,	823
ASSOCIATE JUDGE.	
David Clarkson, R.,	2,949
John Mierley, D.,	2,674
Majority for Clarkson,	275
ASSEMBLY.	
Franklin H. Lane, R.,	2,934
J. Simpson Africa, D.,	2,724
Majority for Lane,	210
SHERIFF.	
Amon Houck, R.,	3,194
Thomas K. Henderson, D.,	2,448
Majority for Houck,	746
COUNTY TREASURER.	
Alfred W. Kenyon, R.,	3,143
G. Ashman Miller, D.,	2,515
Majority for Kenyon,	628
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.	
Jonathan Evans, R.,	3,244
Solomon Chilcote, D.,	2,388
Majority for Evans,	856
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.	
Harris Richardson. R.,	3,126
Robert Johnston, D.,	2,525
Majority for Richardson,	601
COUNTY SURVEYOR.	
Henry Wilson, R.,	3,336
James E. Glasgow, R.,	2,140
Majority for Wilson,	1,176
COUNTY AUDITOR	
Samuel P. Smith, R.,	3,195
Charles C. Ash, D.,	2,442
Majority for Smith,	753
CORONER.	
James Bricker, R.,	3,011
David P. Miller, D.,	2,525
Majority for Bricker,	486

The highest number of votes cast for any one office was for Surveyor General which aggregated 5,668. The majority for Auditor General, as will be seen, is 751 to which should be added 68 votes of the Temperance ticket, as at least 100 of the 132 votes for that ticket were Republican, which would give the Republicans a clear majority of 819 at this election. This is glory enough for one day. Next Fall we will make it from 1,000 to 1,200. Mark the prediction!

We cannot close this article without referring, in terms of the highest praise, to the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, K. Allen Lovell, Esq., for the splendid manner in which he conducted the campaign. While we do not desire to disparage others who labored efficiently and with success, but Mr. Lovell had all the responsibility of the success or failure of the campaign upon his shoulders, and the result tells how well he did his work.—"Well done, good and faithful servant"

THE TARIFF and the IRON TRADE.

The contest in the next session of Congress, upon the Tariff question, will be one of no ordinary nature. It is about the only issue upon which the Democracy venture to base a hope of success in the Presidential campaign of 1872. The Committee of Ways and Means will meet in a few days to revise the different Tariffs now in force. They will probably add some articles, not produced in the United States, to the free list, and reduce the duty on certain products, and on raw materials used in manufacturing. The different Tariffs, with these changes introduced, will then be consolidated. The reduction of aggregate receipts will not exceed twenty to thirty million dollars annually. The protective features of the tariff will not be changed, so far as important industries are concerned.

But when the Tariff, thus modified and consolidated, comes before Congress it will be contested, section by section, and opposed in every conceivable manner by the Democratic members, aided by the Free Trade League, British influence, and every outside pressure that can be brought to bear against the Tariff, in order to destroy its protective features.

Should they succeed in this effort, what will be the effect upon American industry? Take for illustration the article of iron: Under the Tariff, as it now stands, England is sending us immense quantities of rail and pig iron. According to a return made to the British Parliament England sent to the United States, during the first five months in 1869, rail and pig iron to the amount of 158,631 tons, of 2,000 pounds each; in the same period in 1870 we received 169,098 tons; and during the same period in 1871 the quantity was increased to 223,849 tons. England's total shipment for the first five months of 1871 was 417,915 tons, *more than one-half of which came to the United States.* These are significant facts. And yet, while our own country abounds in iron ore and coal, and is receiving from England more rail and pig iron than England sends to all other parts of the world, the Democratic opposition demands that there shall be no Tariff for protection, and the duty on iron must be reduced. The Democratic party and the Free Trade League are throwing their energies together to break down the Tariff, and the London *Morning Journal* says: "If the League succeeds we shall "have a very large trade with the United "States." The League is supported by British capital, and their publications are distributed gratuitously all over the United States.

Is England to become again our workshop? Pig iron sold in this country at $21 in 1850; but when England had broken down and ruined our competition, in our own markets, under a low tariff, and closed our mills by selling at cost, pig iron advanced to $37 in 1854. Shall we reduce our tariff, abandon protection, and prepare for a similar experience?

These questions demand careful consideration by the people of the United States.

THE VOTE ON THE PRESIDENT JUDGESHIP.

The following is the vote for the respective candidates for President Judge in this Judicial district as near as we could ascertain it up to going to press:

	Dean	Banks.	Taylor.
Cambria,	2208	2818	390
Blair,	3441	2597	576
Huntingdon,	2777	2080	823

Dean's majority in the District is 931. This is enough for all practical purposes!

☞ Judge Wm. M. Hall, of the sixteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford, Fulton and Franklin, was elected President Judge on the 10th inst., by a majority of 378. This is a splendid triumph in the face of the fact that selfish Somerset went back on him to the tune of 1,400. We congratulate him upon his brilliant success.

☞ The official vote in the State will give Stanton about 17,500 and Beath 21,500. Republicans have carried both branches of the Legislature by a majority of 27 on joint ballot.

European Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15th, 1871.

DEAR JOURNAL:—After a long, weary and sickening passage, we reached this port, in the land of our nativity, this evening. We left Londonderry, Ireland, on the morning of the 3d inst., for Moville, 18 miles down the bay of Loch Foyle, on a small steamer, to get on board of the Anglia, of the Anchor Line, on her way from Glasgow to New York. We had on board from Derry over one hundred steerage and fifteen cabin passengers. It took the officers and hands some two hours to transfer the passengers and luggage to the Anglia, there being some three hundred trunks, chests and boxes. Some of those Irish chests were as large as an ordinary size wagon-bed, and brought down the anathemas of the sailors on their poor Irish heads. I learned from the purser of the Anglia, after we came on board, that there were then on board 115 cabin passengers, 78 intermediate, 410 after cabin, and a crew of 80, making in all near 700 souls. Her cargo consisted of railroad iron, Scotch whiskey and a general assortment of merchandise. We left Moville about noon of the same day, and before we were fairly on the Irish coast a western gale sprang up, and increased with great rapidity, and in less than three hours nineteen-twentieths of the passengers were prostrated with sea sickness. The deck of the steamer presented the appearance of a battlefield; some appearing as though they were dead, others gasping for breath, and others falling prostrate; such a spectacle was heartrending to see. The gale continued, with very little variation, for seven days; the wind continually from the west, raising more or less every day. I don't know what the captain would call the storm, but in our country it would pass very well for the equinoctial. Your correspondent was confined to his berth for five lingering days and nights, during which time not a bite would lay on his stomach; so you will observe that there is a period in this passage where days and dates are left out, and under these circumstances you cannot expect a very long or interesting letter. The gale, at times, was terrific. The hatches on deck had to be shut down; the waves dashing over the deck in quantities large enough to drown an ox. On Tuesday the physician of the vessel, who called in to see me, told me one man had died, from heart disease, but I believe it was more from fright and sea sickness. They sewed the poor fellow up in a canvas bag and that night dropped him into the sea. Three young Irish bloods, who had been spreeing with their friends before leaving their native land, took delirium tremens, and were put down in chains for three days, one of them the physician had given up at one time, but the three finally recovered. A terrible warning to all young men to shun the intoxicating bowl. On the third day of the gale Dr. Bell told me that the captain had remarked to him that he "was afraid there was some preacher on board who had left without paying his bill, and that unless the storm soon abated he should have them cast lots." The captain says it is the longest trip the vessel ever made, some days only making from 130 to 150 knots per day in place of 275 to 300. But through all the trials, sickness and hardships, I remembered that "Rome was not built in a day."

Sabbath, September 10th. This morning the storm abated some, and the sun broke out in all its splendor. Arrangements were made by the captain and clergyman for religious services, and at 10 o'clock, A. M., services were held in the cabin saloon by the Rev. Dr. Wall of Richmond, Va., assisted by Dr. Bell of Hollidaysburg, Pa. In the evening, in same place, by Rev. Dr. Bell, assisted by the Rev. John Erskine of Orange county, N. Y. There were religious services held also, morning and evening, in the fore cabin, for the benefit of the deck passengers, by the Rev. Mr. Gailey, Presbyterian, of Chicago, in the morning, and by Rev. Mr. Evans, Baptist, of your county, in the evening.

Monday, September 11th. This morning, for the first, the sea was calm, and the day clear and pleasant, which made considerable change on the countenances of the passengers, although a goodly number were still sick; especially among the females. In the afternoon we came in sight of the Banks of Newfoundland, when every one who was able to crawl, came on deck, to catch a glimpse of terra firma. At 8 o'clock in the evening we passed in view of the light-house on she point of Cape Race. The night was dark, and when the light was first seen we were some fifteen miles distant. The sight was beautiful. The light would occasionally flare up large and bright, reflecting many shades of color, and then entirely disappear for a minute. This arrangement of the light is so conducted and operated so as to differ from all other lights that mariners may not be misled.

Tuesday, September 12th. During the night the wind sprang up from the north, and for the first time our noble steamer was rigged with a full sail. The wind became strong and the waves ran high, but she rode them most gallantly. During this day some of the gentlemen from Glasgow, with some two or three musicians and lady singers from Germany, assisted by the first and second officers, made preparation for a grand concert in the evening to aid the National Life Boat Institution, and accordingly in the evening the saloon was arranged and the concert came off. The singing was delightful and the playing on the piano and violin was grand. The recitations by the first officer were excellent; his subjects were the anxiety of the passengers to greet their friends on their arrival in their native land, and the landing of the emigrants at Castle Garden, N. Y. The whole occupied two hours.

Wednesday, September 13th. The day was clear and calm and the weather delightful.—Quite an excitement occurred this day on the deck of the steamer by the capture of two medium-sized hawks, by one of the sailors, on the top of one of the masts. It is thought they took passage while passing over the banks of Newfoundland. They were both put in a cage. This evening some of the steerage passengers gave a concert in the after cabin, for the purpose of giving life and animation to those poor emigrants who have been suffering intensely through this protracted and trying trip. The concert exceeded the one given the evening before, for wit and humor; while this concert was going on, other lads and lasses from the Emerald Isle had a fandango on the fore-deck of the steamer, and enjoyed themselves apparently as much as if they were at tending a wedding in their native land.

Thursday, September 14th. This morning we were again favored with a fine cool breeze from the north which brought all the sail into requisition, making through the day an average of twelve knots an hour. All the passengers have now left off counting the days, and are making calculations about reaching New York by the hour. This afternoon we passed a light-house ship, anchored in the sea, 190 miles from New York. This vessel is stationed there to give signals to prevent vessels running on a reef of rocks which are prominent in that neighborhood. This evening we were favored with a third concert by some of the emigrants in the intermediate department. The sailors were busy all afternoon drawing up the trunks, chests and boxes from the hull of the steamer, ready for the Custom House officers on our landing on to-morrow. This stir of baggage, and our near approach to land, makes all faces brighten up and assume a pleasing aspect.

Friday, September 15th. This morning, when near Sandy Hook, the pilot came on board and brought some New York papers, giving an account of several vessels wrecked and all the steamers of the different lines several days behind time. We were detained but a short time at Quarantine, and reached New York at 11 o'clock, A. M. And now that I have reached my native land, I can truly say:

"I admire the sea, as I said before,
But I love it most when seen from shore:
And now, my friends, I soon will meet
And you with them I soon will greet."
Yours truly, W. B. L.

ASSASSINATION!!

THE WORK OF DEMOCRACY!!

In Philadelphia, on election day, Prof. Catto, a highly distinguished colored citizen, was brutally murdered, on his own door-step, by a gang of Democratic roughs.

The Philadelphia *Press* of the 10th inst., gives the following particulars of the unprovoked murder:

Shortly after three o'clock Mr. Octavius V. Catto, having closed his school, the institute for colored youth at No. 921 Shippen street, was passing down South street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, when he was approached by a white man, and, it is alleged, was openly insulted on the highway. Prof. Catto put his hand behind him as if to draw a pistol, when a car came up and he passed down the street a few paces. Here he was accosted again by the man alluded to, who seemed to know him. He then leveled a pistol at Catto's head when a female called and said: "Come in here Professor, or you will be shot."

Catto again advanced and attempted to cross the street, when the assassin leveled his pistol again and shot at him three times. One ball took effect in Catto's left breast, passing through the heart and another struck him in the left shoulder. The first shot caused his death almost instantly. He was soon picked up and carried into the Fifth district station house, and Dr. Wm. H. Myers was summoned to make an examination. As soon as the surgeon saw him he pronounced Catto fatally hurt. He died soon after reaching the station house and never spoke after he was shot.

The surgeon probed the wound, and found that a ball had entered Catto's left breast, near the nipple, and had gone through the heart, lodging somewhere near the spine.

It is believed that three shots were fired at Catto by a man who is not known, but is described as being tall and slender, wearing light clothes, with a heavy moustache. He had his head tied up, as if he had been cut or bruised.

Proclamation Against the Ku Klux.

WASHINGTON, October 12, 1871.—The President has issued the following: By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation.

WHEREAS, Unlawful combinations and conspiracies have long existed, and do still exist in the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of depriving certain portions and classes of the people of that State of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection named in the Constitution of the United States and secured by the act of Congress, approved April 20, 1868, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

And whereas, In certain parts of said State, to wit, in the counties of Spartansburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of said State and of the United States as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection aforesaid, and do oppose and abstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same;

And whereas, The constituted authorities of said State are unable to protect the people aforesaid in such rights within the said counties;

And whereas, As the combinations and companies aforesaid are organized and armed, and are so numerous and powerful as to be able to defy the constituted authorities of said State, and of the United States, within the said State and by reason of said causes the conviction of such offenders and the preservation and safety have become impracticable in said counties, now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby command all persons composing the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid to disperse and to retire peaceably to their homes within five days of the date hereof, and to deliver, either to the marshal of the United States for the District of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them, for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Sec'y of State.

Bridgeport boys construct an effigy, set it up against a door, pull the bell and run. The domestic answers the call, and is frightened into hysterics, when the man falls down and is dragged around the corner.

Two brothers-in-law in Carroll county, Ky., one named Sewell and the other named Summerlin, recently had a little dispute. Summerlin wanted to have it out with an axe, but Sewell quieted him with a shot gun.

The six leading news companies of the United States do an annual business in the sale of newspapers and magazines of over $8,000,000.

THE SIMOON OF FIRE!

THE GREAT WEST AFLAME!!

DETROIT, Oct. 12.—News has just been received that the largest portion of the city of Manistee, Michigan, has been destroyed by fire. Manistee is on the east coast of Lake Michigan, a place of four thousand inhabitants, and one of the greatest lumber producing towns in the State. There is no telegraph station within thirty miles of the town.

Over $1,000,000 the Loss.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Information has just been received here that a fire broke out in the town of Manistee, Michigan, at 10 o'clock on Sunday night, and raged until 5 o'clock Monday morning, destroying two hundred buildings, six large mills, and a vessel lying at the dock. Half the entire town is burned. The loss estimated at $1,000,000.

Michigan People Fleeing to Canada.

KINCARDINE, ONTARIO, Oct. 12.—A boat containing two men, a woman and nine children, and the body of a child who had died from exhaustion, arrived here yesterday from Sand Branch, Michigan, having left there on Monday to escape the fires raging in the neighborhood. The high winds and dense smoke prevented their reaching shore until they made this port. Having been without food all the time, they arrived destitute and completely exhausted. Their wants have been supplied.

An Appeal to the United States Government for Help.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—Secretary Boutwell this morning received the following telegram:

PORT HURON, MICH., Oct. 12.—The villages and houses along the coast, from the foot of Lake Huron around into Saginaw Bay, are exposed to dreadful conflagrations by fires in the woods. Hundreds of people have been burned out and are starving.

We ask orders for the revenue steamer Fessenden to go along the coast to relieve the sufferers as long as necessary. The Fessenden has been up, and is now here.

People in many cases are driven into the lake to escape burning. Over three hundred have been brought here already. We are doing all we can, and need the services of this vessel. Answer immediately. O. D. CONGER, M. C.

J. H. SANBORN, Collector of Customs.

The Secretary, in reply, ordered the commanding officer of the Fessenden to report to Collector Stanborn in accordance with the request.

Frightful Destruction of Life-Three Hundred and Twenty-five Persons Burned to Death.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—A dispatch was received from Green Bay which states that a steamer had just arrived bringing a report that three hundred and twenty-five bodies were burned at Pishtake, Mich., last night, and as many more are still missing. Seventy-five persons were burned to death at Little Sturgeon Bay. The suffering throughout the North is terrible, and, with the exception of the loss of property, the calamity is as appalling as the burning of Chicago.

Still Further Deaths.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Further accounts of the Green Bay calamity have been received. One hundred and fifty men were burned to death in a large barn in which they had taken refuge. Hundreds of the people were driven by the flames into the river, where most of them perished.

A Wisconsin County Suffers.

A later dispatch from Green Bay says: Sunday night a fire broke out in the Belgian settlement of Brussels, in Door county, Wisconsin, destroying eighteen houses, all the place contained except five. Nine persons are missing, and it is supposed they perished in the flames. The inhabitants lost everything. Active measures for their relief are being taken from Duluth and other places, but before assistance can reach them they must suffer severely.

Windsor, Ontario, Falls a Prey.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 12.—The revenue cutter Fessenden reached Port Huron this morning with 17 refugees from the lake shore, two of whom are fatally burned. Port Austin has escaped the flames. This morning an alarm of fire was given in Windsor, Ontario, opposite Detroit. In a few moments the flames spread in every direction, consuming the principal business portions of the town. The Great Western railway depot was saved through the exertions of the railroad employees. There was no wind, or probably not a building would have escaped. A man was arrested while in the act of firing a building, and was lodged in jail.

Further Particulars of the Windsor Fire.

WINDSOR, Ontario, Oct. 12.—A fire broke out last night in M'Gregor's Bank, opposite the Hennis House, burning the whole block up to the Western Hotel. The East Hennis house is now on fire. The postoffice, telegraph office, Great Western railroad station, and many other buildings have been destroyed. The Detroit fire engines have arrived, and the flames are being subdued.

The Pestego Calamity—325 Dead Bodies Found—The People Houseless and Naked.

GREEN BAY, Wisconsin, October 12.—Three hundred and twenty-five bodies have been found at Pestego up to last night.

The river was dragged to-day. It is thought one hundred more will be found.

Between sixty and seventy-bodies were brought to Oconto last night.

The loss of life on the east shore is appalling.

Terrible news comes in. Those left are houseless and naked.

Fires in the Rocky Mountains.

General Humphreys, chief of the engineer bureau, at war department to-day, received a letter from Lawrence King, geologist, who is in charge of the geological expedition of the Fortieth parallel, dated at their camp, in the eastern Unita mountains, October 3, in which he states that the most extensive fires have ravaged throughout the Rocky Mountains since August 25, filling the air with such volumes of smoke as to altogether stop their topographical work.

Three Thousand People Destitute—Terrible Destruction of Life—Eight Hundred Persons Burned to Death.

JAYNESVILLE, Oct. 13.—Governor Fairchilds telegraphed the following from Green Bay in relation to the Wisconsin fires to-night: The appalling calamity has not been exaggerated. Over three thousand men, women and children are now destitute. The loss of life has been very great. Not less than five hundred persons have been burned at Pishtaka and vicinity, and three hundred on the eastern shore.—Scores of men, women and children are now in temporary hospitals, burned and maimed.

Money, clothing, bedding, boots and shoes, and provisions of all kinds, uncooked, are wanted; also, building materials, and everything needed by a family to commence life with. The people are responding nobly, but there is no danger of too much being received. The destitute must be provided for during the winter.

A fearful drought in central Illinois, commencing a month ago, still continues.

Former Disastrous Fires.

The Conflagration in London, Constantinople, New York, Portland and Other Places—Some Account of These Terrible Visitations.

The appalling disaster which has overtaken Chicago recalls like fearful calamities to other cities. Of the great fires of history, those in London in 962 and 1087, in which great portions of the city, including St Paul's cathedral, were burned, are still read of with great interest; though the records are but meagre. In A. D. 1212 another great fire devastated the city, beginning on the southward and communicating to the other, and hemmed in a large crowd of people who were standing on the bridge. Over 3,000 of the unfortunate creatures, in attempting to escape the devouring element by jumping into boats and barges, were drowned. By the fire in London, September 26th, A. D. 1666, known as the great fire, 400 streets were laid waste, 13,200 houses were burned, eighty-nine churches, which number included old St. Paul's, a second time destroyed, the city gates, custom-house Royal Exchange, Lion College, and Guild Hall. This terrible fire thus covered with ruins 436 acres, and forced 200,000 to encamp in the open air in Islington and Highgate fields. London has had many large fires since, but none whose devastations have extended beyond certain districts, small in area, except in July 21st, 1794 when 600 houses and an East India warehouse filled with saltpetre were burned, £1,000,000 being lost by the conflagration.

The stories of the great fires in New York city in the last century are interesting. Those who saw these great conflagrations are now slumbering in the grave, but many of their children live to repeat the oft told story of their childhood. These fires occurred when New York was occupied by the British troops, the first one breaking out on August 26th, 1776, when 493 houses, all on the west side of Broadway, from Whitehall to Barclay streets, were made food for the flames. On August 7th, 1778, 300 buildings were destroyed in another conflagration, the buildings being principally located around what was then known as Conger's wharf, on the East river. At both of these fires great difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of water to be of any service. As in Chicago, gunpowder was used to blow up the buildings.

On the 16th of December, 1835, New York was swept by the devouring element, and 648 of the most valuable stores, the Merchants' Exchange, the South Dutch church and property valued at more than $18,000,000, was lost in the flames. This conflagration took place in the 1st ward, east of Broadway, and below Wall Street. On July 19th 1845, another great fire occured in the city, between Broadway, Exchange-place, Broad and Stone streets, and $5,000,000 were lost.

One of the largest fires in the United States, of late years, was that in Portland, Me. on July 4, 1866. Sixteen hundred buildings were burned, with a loss of $9,000,000, upon which there was an insurance of $3,500,000.

The great fire in Constantinople on the 5th of June, 1870, excited a sensation even at this remote distance. Over 7,000 buildings were burned in this great conflagration, and 1,000 men, women and children lost their lives. About 25,000,000 was the estimated loss.

The Great Conflagrations.

A Fire Line Three Hundred Miles Long and One Hundred Miles Wide.

The fires which for a week or more past have been sweeping Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin, cover sections of country truly enormous. That in Minnesota at latest dates seems to have started in Dakota territory, although there is no evidence as to the precise locality. The south end of the conflagration is crossing Northern Iowa, while the northern end reaches far up toward the head of Lake Superior, and is sweeping down the valley of the St. Peter's river, and the forests east of the Mississippi above St. Cloud. It seems probable that this fire is advancing on a line nearly three hundred miles long, and that it has passed over a territory scarcely less on an average than one hundred miles in width, although the outlines are irregular. That in Wisconsin is even more terrible, reaching from near New London through all the country east and north as high up as Menominee river, and how much further is not definitely known. It is also following down the Lower Fox river from Oshkosh towards Green bay, and a large force of the Chicago and nothwestern railroad men have been engaged for several days in protecting the ties and bridges from distruction. Buildings have already been destroyed near Fort Howard, opposite the city of Green Bay. On the east side of Fox river it has been equally disastrous, covering nearly the whole country west of Manitowoc, and far up the peninsula northward, embracing millions of acres of the finest timbered land in the west. Thus far no fires are reported in the Wolf river pineries west of the river, or on the Chippewa and St. Croix, but as long as the drought prevails they cannot be considered safe. The catastrophy is so terrible, involving so many enterprises and people, as to amount to a national calamity, and it has even been proposed to call the legislature of Wisconsin together to devise measures for the relief of the sufferers. Millions in value have been destroyed, and still the fire fiend pursues its way, human agencies being utterly powerless to arrest it. The disaster is the most wide-spreading and terible that has ever visited the state, and will fall with crushing weight on more than 100,000 of the most industrious and deserving of the population. Large fires are reported in Mishigan, but the extent of the devastation is not yet known. It is probably small in comparison with that west of the lakes.—*Chicago Times.*

Proclamation by the Governor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, Oct. 11, 1871.

Fellow Citizens of Pennsylvania: A calamity without parallel in the history of our country has befallen the prosperous and beautiful city of Chicago. More than half of that great city, whose matchless enterprise and growth had made it at once the metropolis of our own Northwest and the wonder of the civilized world, now lies in ashes. On the verge of winter, one hundred thousand of her people find themselves homeless and destitute of food and clothing. While the hearts of the American people are profoundly moved in contemplating the situation of the sufferers, and means of relief are being provided in every section of the country, I am confident that you will not permit yourselves to be excelled upon an occasion which so imperatively calls for the exercise of fraternal sympathy and Christian generosity.

The residents of the unfortunate city, whose property has escaped destruction, will no doubt promptly hasten to the rescue, and exert themselves with even more than their characteristic liberality and munificence. But their utmost endeavors will be totally inadequate to the demands of the dreadful exigency. You—the people of Pennsylvania—were never more prosperous in business, nor blest with greater abundance than at the present moment. Let your own merciful exemption from suffering, therefore, and the rich blessings with which a bountiful Providence has endowed you, plead with you effectually in behalf of your most unfortunate countrymen.

The Pennsylvania railroad company kindly offers the facilities of their road, free of charge, for the transportation of all such supplies as are needed for the relief of the sufferers; and, acting in the same spirit, I anticipate with grateful pleasure and appropriate response from every city and town and home in this favored Commonwealth.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

A Royal Palace in New York.

Great Preparations for the Reception of the Grand Duke Alexis—Splendid Parlors. Luxurious Chambers, and Magnificent Ornaments—Pity a Poor Prince.

The Russian Minister, M. Catcazy, and the Consul, M. Bodisee, have engaged a suite of thirty-five rooms at the Clarendon Hotel on Fourth avenue, corner of Eighteenth street. Mechanics are putting on the finishing touches of the art, and have converted the place into a most charming palace. The first noticeable point is the royal Russian escutcheon frescoed upon the door pannels. Within all is new, gorgeous and elegant, but in no respect gaudy. Splendid new marble mantles, with grates and fenders of heavy silver plating and gilt, have been put in.

Extensive bronzes, clocks, statuary, and other ornaments of a rich and rare description are upon the mantles, and beautiful landscapes are framed against the walls. The floor is covered with a velvet carpet of brilliant colors. Damask and lace curtains shade the windows, gilt and bronze chandeliers with porcelain reflectors hang from the ceilings, and side brackets with prism gas jets are upon the walls. Great mirrors extend from floor to cornice. Etruscan vases of alabaster, four feet high, are placed in each corner, and a miniature cologne fountain of fine marble is placed at the center of the rear windows. Over it, and the most prominent object that attracts the attention, is a large and life-like portrait of the Czar. The walls and ceiling are frescoed with rare skill and exquisite taste.

Over the arches, draped in graceful folds, are the Russian and American national colors, glistening in silk and gold and silver bullion fringe. This the grand regal dining saloon. The furniture is of black walnut, inlaid with gilt. The table extends from the front to the rear of the rooms. The chairs are elegantly upholstered, as are also the divans and lounges. Two splendid buffets and tables with marble slabs are also placed in the room. The cutlery is entirely new and the silver is from the St. Petersburg palace. Although the regular hotel cooks will prepare the meals and special hotel servants attend the table, a Russian cook is attached to the party and he will prepare such homemade dishes as may be required.

The halls and stairways are covered with a bright green carpet with deep orange foliated borders. The walls are tinted blue and crimsom in gilt panels. The gas pendant is of gold and bronze with colored porcelain globes. There are four rooms on the second floor. The front hall room has been over-arched and thrown open to the larger one, thus forming a neat dressing room.

This is the royal bed-chamber. Axminster carpet of white, purple and pink covers the floor. The furniture is all solid rosewood. A double bedstead, with a lofty headboard profusely carved, stands at one side of the door. A canopy made of the Russian and American flags is suspended above. The sheets and other linen are exceedingly fine. The pillow cases are edged lace, and all the blankets are of choicest merino wool. The coverlet is a marvel of beauty, being of fine white silk, elaborately embroidered. There is a large wardrobe, lined with aromatic cedar panels, and the bureau splendidly carved. On the marble slab two heavy posts hold a large oval mirror, on each side of which is a winged angel, kneeling with outstetched hands. A marble top centre table, and a full length mirror hung on pivots, a lounge, rocking chairs, etc., elegantly upholstered, are also there. The fender, grate, etc., sparkle with gold and silver sheen. A costly Ormolu clock and ornaments are on the marble mantel. The chandelier is of gilt and bronze, with china globes and a grand drop. Damask curtains of blue and white lace are on the windows. The walls are tinted azure and pink.

The Russian ladies have arranged a pleasant surprise. The colored photographs of all the imperial family are arranged upon the walls.

The bath room, luxuriantly furnished, is between this and the rear room. The latter is to be occupied by the grand chamberlain. It is sumptuously furnished in black walnut, tapestry carpet, paintings, ornaments, etc. In the small room the body guards relief will be stationed, as is required by the royal law. All over the house the other rooms are handsomely furnished.

Visitors are not allowed to enter under any pretex, as it is intended to present the rooms fresh, new, neat and perfect in every respect.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Fenian Warfare.

Another Demonstration on Canada—A Custom House Captured—General O'Neil Taken Prisoner—U. S. Troops Pursuing the Invaders—Fenians Reported Moving.

MONTREAL, Oct. 12.—Official information has been received to the effect that the Fenian General O'Niel, with a force of men, number not stated, crossed the border at Pembina and seized the Canadian Custom House and post of the Hudson Bay Company. They were afterwards attacked by United States troops and dispersed, O'Neil being captured.

It is reported that a larger party has crossed at St. Joe. The people of Manitoba are greatly excited and every able bodied man is under arms.

OTTAWA, October 12.—The following, dated St. Paul, Minnesota, has been received by the government:

The Fenians, under command of General O'Donohue, attempted to cross the border line, on October 5, at Georgetown, and on Monday evening captured the Canadian custom house and the Hudson Bay post at Pembina. They were attacked and dispersed by United States troops, and General O'Neil, who was with them, was taken prisoner, together with two hundred stands of arms. The main body of the Fenian Army of invasion has crossed the border line near St. Joe, Minnesota, United States troops are after them, and it is reported that all the able-bodied men of Manitoba are under arms.

HOW THE FENIAN RAID WAS PLANNED.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—Further advices have been received confirmatory of the account of the Fenian attack on Pembina on the 5th inst. They met with no resistance there, the place not being garrisoned. It appears that O'Donohue has been planning an attack on Fort Gary all summer, relying upon receiving support from the French half-breeds.

The raid was intended to inspire them with confidence. He has been intriguing with the workmen on the Northern Pacific railroad, counting on their help when the work on the road stopped. He is said to be accompanied by O'Neil, a Southern general, and had only about fifty men with him at Pembina, and they are now driven back over the border. O'Neil is said to have given himself up.

Miscellaneous News Items.

California has grapes at one cent a pound.

Duluth receives 15,000 bushels of grain daily.

Philadelphia has one hundred and sixty millionaires.

The yellow fever is one of the attractions at Natchez, Mississippi.

There are 322,331 colored people in the State of Tennessee.

September was much the hottest month of the season in California.

Corunna, Michigan, is rejoicing over the discovery of a fine bed of coal.

A chamber of commerce has been organized in Opelika, Ala.

The *Daily Derrick* is the name of a new paper published at Oil City.

Boston is fearful of a lack of water supply. Lake Cochituate is very low.

At last accounts the yellow fever was raging at Cedar Keys, Florida.

Virginia tobacco pays to the internal revenue at least ten millions of dollars.

Hotel accommodations in Washington promise to be scarce the coming winter.

Railway trains are to run through the Mont Cenis tunnel in twenty minutes.

White lace veils, dotted with black, are very much worn, and are very becoming.

It is said that the climate of Dakota or Montana is more genial even than that of Kansas.

An unusually large number of fires have been reported throughout the country the past two weeks.

It is stated that the practice of brewing beer from rice is rapidly coming into use in Germany.

The quarantine regulations at Savannah, Ga., in regard to Beaufort, S. C., have been removed.

The Bridgeport, Conn., Cartridge company has just shipped 250,000 cartridges to the Russian government.

A Prussian shell was recently recovered from the Seine, in Paris, which was found to contain $200 in gold coin.

A chalybeate spring, equal to the well known Buffalo Ridge, has been discovered within three miles of Amherst, Va.

The largest cotton mill in the world will commence operations in Norwich, Conn., in a few weeks. Its capacity is 110,000 spindles.

General Gorloff, of the Russian army, has invented a mitrailleuse which fires 300 to 400 per minute, the range extending to 4,000 paces.

The amount of tobacco sold in Danville, Va., during the tobacco year, which ended Monday, is estimated to be over 13,000,000 pounds.

One day last week a cabin on the farm of Alexander Snavely, in Wythe county, Va., was burnt up, and a small negro child perished in the flames.

The parchment ordinance of secession adopted by South Carolina has been found in Columbia. It was signed by 170 names.

Burt Riley, the desperado who was fatally shot, as was supposed, by Jordan, in San Francisco, two weeks ago, escaped from the hospital on Thursday night.

The cotton manufacturers of Burnley, North Lancashire, England, have decided to reduce the wages of their operatives on account of the depressed condition of business.

The Shakers of New England have sent to Michigan for cider to put into their apple sauce this season. They saved dried apples enough last year for the body of the article.

In New York city, the other day, Julius Steinman, keeper of a lager beer saloon, murdered his wife by cutting her throat and beating her with a club, and then hanged himself. Jealousy was the cause.

Indian agent Tatum pronounces the story telegraphed from St. Louis, of the recent capture of a train near Fort Sill, and the torture and murder of the teamsters, false.

New Advertisements.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

G. B. ARMITAGE & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

We take pleasure in announcing to our numerous customers and friends, that all the companies represented at this Agency have passed through the CHICAGO FIRE without embarrassment. We are authorized to say that their losses will be promptly paid, and that they will continue business with

Undiminished Capitals and Large Surpluss.

Policies will be issued in these old and staunch companies, at rates commensurate with the risk assumed.

G. B. ARMITAGE & CO.

Oct.18,1871-1t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Cass township, on the estate of Abraham Taylor, late of said township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present for them payment.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR,
ANDREW CROTSLEY,
Oct4-6t* Administrators.

NEW ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

The undersigned has lately returned from a tour in Europe, and while there he purchased an assortment of Ladies' and Gents' superior Kid Gloves. Also a full line of Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, as well as a variety of other fancy articles, which he offers for sale at reduced rates.

Huntingdon Journal.

...y Morning, Oct. 18, 1871.

...R MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

...AL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Mon... each month, in Brown's building.
...ONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the ...evening of each month, in Brown's building.
...GE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday ... floor, Leister's building.
...AMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and ...rs, third floor, Leisser's building.
...TRLE, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every ...ing, third floor, Leister's building.
...S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and ...evenings of each month, in Smith's building.
... R., meets third Monday of each month in ...

...L meets the first Friday evening of each ...

LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Sat... in Smith's building.
TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth ...h month in Good Templar's Hall.
...IAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, ... A. room.
COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third ...ch month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

...ch—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLAN... on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
...shington street. Rev. P. B. O'HALLORAN. ...ree Sundays in every month.
...Lutheran—Mill'n street. Rev. J. J. KERR. ...bath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
...rmed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. ...bath: 7 p. m.
...iscopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. ...bath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
...piscopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
...—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZARNIZER. Ser... 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

...tion--Home-Made and Stolen

...re busy.
...ons are scarce.
...ng—Wild geese.
...ap—The oyster trade.
...ings are cool and foggy.
...—Democratic roosters.
...wn has vitriol-throwers.
...for $20 a ton at Danville.
...t cakes and sausage are in season.
...time to subscribe for the JOURNAL.
...strated—Our Republican exchan...

...s look beautiful in their autumnal ...

...win—Those Democratic "last ...

...t-ed—Fellows who get mellow on ...e.
...g is to have another daily paper, *Star*.
...tter is being laid in front of the ...urch.
...on gated—The countenances of our friends.
...are selling in this market at forty ...shel.
...er is the daylight of the soul, a ...twilight.
... are selling, from country wagons, ... per quart.
...y house, on Fifth street, is receiv... ching touches.
...ree drunken brawls took place on ... the election.
...s have been laid on Hill street ...st Huntingdon.
...lous grecian bend costume is now ...y all sensible women.
... cards, bill heads, envelopes, tags, ... at the JOURNAL office.
...three inebriated individuals were ...ort Neely on election day.
...bryock, Esq., of the Greensburg ... at that place, on the 7th inst.
... that apples don't keep this year—...here there is a family of children.
... and bones of a human body were ...brickyard, at Lewistown, the oth...

...York *Era* is the *livest* and most ...aper published in the modern ...

...ast was a gloomy day, and well ...o produce an attack of the "blue ...

...; on the gate season is about over ...becomes cooler at nights, she asks ...

...pairing badly—Some of the break... ...ents on the public thoroughfares ...ough.
...art has its secret sorrow, which the ...rs not; and oftentimes we call a ...hen he is only sad.
...e for a good paper to while away ...thing long winter evenings. The ... the paper you want.
...ckled on the carpet before sweeping ...t look bright and clean. This is a ...ntire against moths.
..., in speaking of the way in which ... females wear their hair, very ap... calls it "the horse tail style."
...ous individual, a stranger in these ...furnished quarters in Fort Neely on ...ight, by policeman Westbrook.
...ittaker, Esq., has broken ground ...brick residence on the south side of ...t, between Fourth and Fifth streets.
...istian Family Companion, heretofore ...in Tyrone, has been removed to Dale ...rset county. from which place it ...ter be issued.
...rved a man on the streets yester... ...nstead of having one brick in his ...d a hod full of the material—else ... stone tied around his neck!
...my curls with your scissors, mam... ...foundation of the latest musical ...t is expected to be succeeded by ...signon with your jack-knife, papa."
...nd, the champion wire-walker, will ...hibition of his skill, in this place, ...y afternoon next, at 4 o'cloch, p. ...king a wire from the Franklin ...ss the street.
...man noticing a lady pass down the ...ed two strips depending from under ... Not knowing that these were ...es and were hanging in their right ... exclaimed: "An' faith ma'am, yer ...e loose!"
...no means a singular fact that busi... who advertise never complain of ...." The philosophy of the matter ...cult to comprehend; the advertiser ...to keep himself before the public, ...n the channel of trade.
...r is afloat that Rothermel's great ...f the Battle of Gettysburg, for which ...paid the artist $20,000, was destroyed ...ent conflagration in Chicago. The ... will be remembered, was on exhi... some time past in the City of Gar...

...en will not shave on Sunday, and ...pend all the week in shaving their ...! and many think it very wicked ...n their boots on Sunday morning, ...ey do not hesitate to blacken their ... reputation on week days.
...the man who placed obstructions, ...nes, on the track of the Tyrone and ... Road last summer, was convicted of ...e at the recent term of the Clearfield ...l sentenced to seven years imprison... the Penitentiary. Righteous sen...

...or reached town on Monday last, ...l. Carmon,—better known as "Gen... of Capt. Alex. Carmon, of this ...s drowned in Lackawana canal, on ...st. At the time we put this in type ...able to vouch for the authenticity of ...

HUNTINGDON COUNTY--OFFICIAL, 1871.

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Auditor Gen.		Surveyor Gen.		Pres. Judge.		Associate Judge.		Assembly.	Sheriff.	County Treasurer	County Commr'er		Director of Poor.	County Surveyor.		County Auditor		Coroner	Constit'al Convent'n.	
	DAVID STANTON, R.	WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, D.	BARR SPANGLER, T.	ROBERT B. BEARD, R.	JAMES K. COOPER, D.	E. A. WHEELER, T.	JOHN DEAN, R.	THADDEUS BANKS, D.	GEORGE TAYLOR, I.	DAVID CLARKSON, R.	JOHN MERRILL, D.	FRANKLIN H. LANE, R.	J. EMERSON AFRICA, D.	AMOS HOUCK, R.	THOMAS K. HENDERSON, D.	ALFRED W. BUCKLEY, R.	G. ASBURY MILLER, D.	JONATHAN EVANS, R.	SOLOMON CHILCOTE, D.	HARRIS RICHARDSON, R.	ROBERT JOHNSTON, D.	HENRY WILSON, R.	JAMES E. GLASGOW, D.	SAMUEL P. SMITH, R.	CHARLES G. ASH, D.	JAMES BRICKER, R.	DAVID P. MILLER, D.	FOR A CONVENTION.	AGAINST A CONVENTION.
Barree township	96	113	.....	97	112	.....	86	110	12	97	111	96	114	99	110	107	105	98	111	78	131	131	40	60	149	86	121	209	....
Brady "	73	94	.....	73	94	.....	69	93	6	62	106	65	102	61	107	74	94	74	94	74	94	64	99	75	93	74	94	168	....
Birmingham district	34	18	4	31	18	4	31	21	3	35	20	39	16	25	27	36	19	35	26	32	22	35	20	35	20	33	22	50	....
Broad Top City borough	36	23	1	35	23	.....	36	24	.....	30	29	33	27	32	8	36	24	33	26	37	23	36	21	36	24	34	25	59	....
Carbon township	61	106	9	62	106	8	74	59	49	59	118	65	114	76	99	71	106	98	70	71	105	70	110	71	108	69	109	170	....
Cass township and borough	111	48	11	109	50	11	123	42	4	102	63	111	56	122	45	119	50	97	55	118	49	118	49	113	50	112	51	156	....
Clay township	86	54	.....	86	54	3	83	54	4	75	60	79	64	81	62	86	55	87	54	86	55	87	52	87	54	87	55	129	....
Cromwell township	145	111	6	145	111	6	139	112	11	144	117	137	121	152	109	147	113	149	109	150	110	151	109	150	110	134	110	256	....
Coalmont borough	19	21	.....	19	21	.....	18	10	12	14	25	19	21	23	14	22	13	24	15	25	15	22	18	22	18	22	18	40	....
Dublin township	75	64	.....	75	64	.....	43	56	41	71	69	62	76	73	65	74	64	74	64	74	64	74	64	74	64	74	64	139	....
Franklin "	129	69	14	128	71	13	137	68	5	140	70	136	73	134	82	140	71	134	76	136	76	139	71	140	71	130	75	197	....
Henderson "	49	84	.....	49	84	.....	40	78	15	71	91	50	93	49	84	51	82	51	82	51	82	57	75	51	82	48	85	133	....
Huntingdon, East Ward	182	153	.....	182	153	.....	118	93	125	167	170	138	200	194	142	155	185	185	150	195	142	191	151	180	156	150	173	333	....
" West Ward	199	156	9	200	156	8	121	104	139	177	185	163	202	207	158	150	214	208	159	209	157	216	136	204	158	175	179	352	3
Hopewell township	26	45	.....	26	45	.....	23	49	.....	23	49	23	49	29	42	27	45	27	45	27	45	27	45	27	45	27	45	71	....
Jackson "	149	135	.....	149	135	.....	143	133	8	145	139	146	138	147	136	150	135	140	135	126	159	164	117	148	135	139	145	284	....
Juniata "	65	25	.....	65	25	.....	63	25	2	60	28	62	27	69	21	64	26	60	24	64	26	66	24	66	24	56	25	90	....
Lincoln "	82	18	.....	83	16	.....	69	10	13	71	30	60	32	84	17	83	18	83	18	94	3	83	18	83	18	68	18	99	....
Mapleton borough	48	33	.....	48	33	.....	49	29	3	43	36	47	33	48	33	48	32	48	33	49	33	48	22	49	31	45	33	81	....
Morris township	82	60	3	83	59	3	45	21	80	84	62	79	67	84	53	85	61	85	61	85	61	85	61	85	61	85	61	141	....
Mount Union borough	57	63	.....	57	63	.....	69	49	14	58	72	45	75	60	76	60	60	61	59	60	60	60	59	61	59	58	59	120	....
Mount Union district	51	26	.....	51	26	.....	49	25	13	45	32	42	33	50	27	52	25	52	25	52	25	52	25	52	25	52	25	77	....
Oneida township	60	23	.....	60	23	.....	46	22	16	61	23	50	32	60	24	50	33	60	2	59	25	72	12	58	25	50	31	82	....
Petersburg district	87	80	8	87	80	8	75	78	23	90	86	90	84	92	82	92	83	93	81	68	107	94	79	93	81	78	94	168	....
Penn township	113	103	8	115	104	8	103	98	24	114	108	119	107	122	105	121	104	126	93	124	101	125	76	121	106	124	106	216	....
Porter "	243	95	8	243	95	8	151	68	125	238	107	229	116	251	94	239	103	249	95	243	103	245	92	245	97	234	106	338	1
Shade Gap borough	10	12	6	10	12	6	10	9	8	14	14	12	17	14	14	14	14	1	14	1	14	15	13	14	14	13	15	22	....
Shirley township	130	111	4	130	111	4	119	109	14	116	122	115	126	117	125	117	130	112	130	114	121	120	129	113	124	115	124	198	....
Springfield township	95	23	.....	95	23	.....	104	15	.....	93	24	94	24	94	24	95	23	95	23	95	23	95	23	95	23	95	23	118	....
Tod "	95	57	11	95	57	11	99	54	8	71	65	84	56	96	45	99	40	78	61	87	54	101	41	94	40	98	38	125	1
Three Spring borough	25	10	.....	25	10	.....	24	11	1	17	15	22	11	22	13	25	10	25	10	25	10	25	10	25	10	25	10	35	....
Union township	116	41	.....	116	41	1	116	36	5	69	81	112	45	118	41	114	43	115	41	114	43	115	33	116	34	115	41	156	....
Walker "	69	68	4	69	68	4	67	59	17	73	70	66	77	70	70	69	74	70	70	73	69	66	49	72	70	42	73	138	....
Warriorsmark township	111	60	21	112	60	20	118	72	3	123	68	121	72	99	92	123	68	125	68	125	68	125	68	125	68	120	72	163	....
West township	86	81	3	86	81	3	79	73	17	88	80	86	84	85	85	86	82	90	80	87	27	142	92	78	90	80	87	167	....
Tell "	47	126	2	47	126	2	51	122	2	40	125	28	139	50	126	49	126	49	126	49	126	49	94	49	126	49	126	173	....
Total	3140	2389	132	3145	2392	131	2777	2080	823	2949	2674	2934	2721	3194	2448	3143	2515	3244	2388	3126	2525	3336	2140	3195	2442	3011	2525	5453	5

THE STONE CREEK RAILROAD PROJECT—A THROUGH ROUTE TO NEW YORK.—We have several times alluded, in brief terms, in these columns, to the Stone Creek Railroad project for which a Charter was obtained several years ago, and we presume that we have been laughed at for our pains, but we assure our readers that we are in earnest in regard to this matter and we mean business. In other words we intend to insist upon the feasibility of the project until the contrary is proven. But we desire to say, at the out-set, that we intend the road shall terminate at some point on the projected Lewisburg and Tyrone railroad, east of Boalsburg, in Centre county, and not at McAlavy's Fort as heretofore contemplated. This, with the connections contemplated, will make a direct route, with a northern deflection of only ten miles, to New York without increasing the distance. If we understand the object of building a railroad from the Susquehanna, at Lewisburg, where two connections are made directly east to New York, to the Juniata river, above or below Huntingdon, it is for the purpose of a cut-off from New York to the Allegheny coal fields, or what is better known as the George Creek and Connellsville coal fields, which are acknowledged to be the best and richest soft coals in North America. If we are correct in this opinion, why should the road not be built directly from the Susquehanna to Huntingdon? At Huntingdon it would connect directly with the Huntingdon and Broad Top mountain road, which by its Bedford and Bridgeport continuation will terminate at Mt. Savage inside of a year, where it will strike the George Creek coal field, while at Bridgeport, to which point it will be completed by the first of January, 1872, it will connect with the Baltimore, Cumberland and Pittsburgh railroad, which passes directly through the Connellsville coal field. So that by the construction of thirty-five miles of road, from Huntingdon to a point on the projected Lewisburg and Tyrone railroad, New York would have almost an air line road, at least as much so as the topography of the country and existing lines will permit, to Mt. Savage, in Maryland, and thereby have the advantage of the great Allegheny and Broad Top coal fields with an outlet to the great Southwest.

Now, then, the only question, is, can a practicable route be obtained from McAlavy's Fort to a point on the projected line from Lewisburg to Tyrone at some point, as before stated, east of Boalsburg, in Centre county? In regard to this we have made numerous inquiries, and we are uniformly told that a route can be obtained up Laurel Run, or along the base of Tussey's mountain, or up Stone Creek to its source, at a grade not exceeding fifty feet to the mile. If this information is correct, and we have no reason to doubt it, steps should be taken, at once, to put a matter of such vital importance to Huntingdon underway.

The distance could not exceed thirty-five miles, and from Huntingdon to McAlavy's Fort the road could be graded for five thousand dollars per mile, in fact, we would not be surprised if it could be graded for half this sum. There would only be one bridge required until after leaving the Fort. This road would put us in communication with the garden of Huntingdon county, as well as furnish us with a short highway to New York and the east. We hope that the suggestions here thrown out will be met with the proper spirit and that this road will be built.

THE PIERSON ORE MINES.—On last Saturday, in company with M. A. Points, Esq., of Bedford, we visited the ore mines lately opened by the Kemble Coal and Iron Company, on the farm of Matthew Pierson, in Bedford township, about three miles west of Bedford, and were agreeably surprised at the large quantity of ore already taken out and the ease with which it is mined. About 5,000 tons have already been taken out and from thirty to fifty tons are taken out per day. The larger portion is simply scaled-off. The miners commence at the out-crop and remove the earth to the vein, which is about thirteen inches thick, above the sand rock, and as the inclination or "dip" is very slight, they uncover a large amount of ore before it becomes necessary to drift. We were informed that the cost of mining a ton did not exceed one dollar. The royalty paid Mr. Pierson is twenty cents per ton, so that the actual cost of a ton of ore does not exceed one dollar and twenty cents, exclusive of hauling, which, in the course of a few weeks, will be a mere trifle, as the cars will be run within a few hundred yards of the mines, and be loaded from a tram-way. Two drifts have been run in which will be worked during the winter. A singular freak of nature is presented in the different veins developed. On the north side of the ravine, in which Mr. Pierson's residence is located, the heavy vein is above the sand-rock, which is about twenty-two inches thick, and a small vein of eight inches beneath, which, of course does not pay for working, while on the south side of the ravine there is a small vein of eight inches, followed by a vein of nine inches of equal parts of limestone and iron ore above the sand-rock, and thirteen inches beneath, making a total of twenty five inches of ore. It is said that the vein of equal parts of limestone and ore can be successfully worked and that it is the intention of the Company to work it in the future.

We desired to visit the Walter Mines in "Dutch Corner," which are said to be the richest yet opened, and to which Mr. Cessna has projected a narrow gauge road, but time prevented us. It is very doubtful whether there is any locality in the state that has the ore which is to be found in the immediate neighborhood of Bedford, and we expect many of our old friends, in their old days, to realize handsome fortunes out of it.

PUBLIC SALE.—A sale of blooded stock will be held at the residence of Samuel Neal, in Oncida township, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1871, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. 1t

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOROUGH COUNCIL.—Adjourned meeting, October 13th, 1871.

Present: Chief Burgess, Mr. Africa, Asst., Burgesses, Messrs. Murray and Boring; Council, Messrs. Buchanan, Henry, Leister, Miller and Shaffer.

The minutes of the last two stated meetings were read and approved.

A petition of seven citizens, residing on Moore street, complainining that said street, has been filled up by John Skees contrary to the orders of the Street Commissioner was read, when.

On motion it was ordered that the material placed on said street shall be removed by the street Commissioner to the place required, and the cost thereof shall be collected from Mr. Skees.

A petition of 24 citizens praying the passage of an ordinance requiring the laying of a plank walk from the east end of the crossing on Hill street near the residence of James Port, along the eastern side of said street to the bridge across the Juniata river, was read and referred to the committee on streets.

A complaint of William Stewart, of an unsafe stove-pipe on the premises of William Brooks on Mifflin street, was read and referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Henry, Boring, and Shaffer with instructions to examine the premises to-morrow and take such action to abate the nuisance as they may deem necessary.

The Committee on Streets reported that pursuant to the ordinances passed respectively April 2d, 1869, May 6th, 1870, and November 4th, 1870, the Secretary had on the 8th, day of September, advertised for sealed proposals for the constuction of such pavements and walks as had not been completed as required by said ordinance, to be opened on the 16th of September; that on the last named day the bids were opened and the contract allotted for all of said pavements and walks [excepting that of the Catholic Church on Washington street, and that of A. P. Wilson's heirs on 7th street] to A. H. Bumbaugh, as follows:

For the brick pavements, 69 cts. pr. ft. lineal
" plank walks, 45 " " "

The proposal of A. Porter Wilson to construct the pavement of A. P. Wilson's heirs on 7th street for 25 cts., and that of Wm. H. DeArmitt to construct the pavement of the Catholic Church on Washington street for 25 cents were accepted.

The committee on streets to which had been referred the bill of Geo. A. Port, for $45 for material carted on Washington and fifth sts., reported same. Mr. Miller moved that an order be granted Mr. Port for $25, in full of his claim. The motion was not agreed to.

The policemen reported arrests for the month of September as follows:

East ward	7
West ward	6
	13

On motion the Sexton of the Cemetery was directed to examine the fence along the eastern side of the last addition to the Cemetery and to cause that portion of it belonging to the borough to be repaired.

On motion the Secretary was authorized to purchase six cast iron gas lamp posts to be erected on Washington and Mifflin streets, N. W. of 7th streets.

On motion the committee on the public property were authorized to contract with some suitable person to give the bridge over the tail race of Fisher & Son's mill on Hill street three coats of paint.

On motion a lamp was ordered to be erected and lit with other public lamps at the intersection of Moore and 9th sts., a footway to be constructed over Muddy Run on Moore street; and a stone crossing on the western side of seventh and church street.

Bills were read and orders granted as follows:

Kay & Brother, Purdon's Digest and express charges	$ 9.35
J. S. Cornman, printing	15.50
Fisher & Sons, matting for council chamber	51.55
D. S. Johnston, binding matting	5.00
Scrubbing room	1.25
Check Roll, Street Commissioner, Sept.	
Work on Allegheny street	3.75
" Hill street	9,50
" Mifflin street	133.75
" Moore street	15.50
" Fourth street	7.50
" Fifth street	5.50
" Seventh stree	3.50
" Ninth street	3.75
" Eleventh street	14.50
" Thirteenth street	16,00
" Unclassified	7.73
Total	$220.98

The Secretary presented to the Council two framed photographic views of the borough, when it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the Burgesses and Town Council be and they are hereby tendered to J. Wilson Greenland, Secretary, for the views of the borough presented by him to the Council, and that said views shall hang upon the walls of the Council Chamber.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to notify the Weigh Master that he is required to make report to the next stated meeting and to pay to the Treasurer any funds belonging to the borough that may be in his hands; and to notify Mr. Langdon that the money due for his use of the borough scale must be paid to the Treasurer.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the borough assume the responsibility and pay for all brick used by A. H. Bumbaugh, contractor, in the construction of the pavements allotted to him. The price thereof to be deducted from the contract price.

On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. Henry and Miller, to which the Chief Burgess was added, was appointed to draft an ordinance requiring sample salesmen to pay license. Adjourned.

Two good second hand buggies, 1 trotting buggy, 1 sulky, 1 new spring wagon, and several sets of good second hand harness, also 1 two seated carriage for sale at the Huntingdon Livery Stable. Call and examine. jun21.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's.
March 22, tf.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—*One Man Killed and Two Others Dangerously Injured.*—On Monday afternoon, of last week, an accident occurred in Powell's ore mine, near Marklesburg, which resulted in the instant killing of one man and the dangerously wounding of two others. We have been unable to get the minute particulars of the affair, but we believe the facts are about these: A heavy blast had been prepared by the miners, and while in the act of drawing the "needle," preparatory to applying the match, the powder ignited hurling fragments of rock in every direction. A man named William Pincker was instantly killed; a young man named Louis Abbott had one eye knocked out, both arms and one leg broken, and a man from Coffee Run, whose name we have been unable to learn, had both eyes knocked out and an arm broken. The dead and wounded were brought from the mine by the father of young Abbott, who was also engaged in the mine but escaped uninjured.

MIGHT HAVE PROVEN SERIOUSLY.—The morning after the election, a couple of Republican politicians, passing along Hill street, on the hunt of election news, were terribly alarmed, by frightful cries issuing from the rear of the residence of one of our most distinguished Democratic politicians. On hastily proceeding to the spot from whence the cries proceeded, what was their astonishment to find the Democratic politician aforesaid, *en dishabille*, at the bottom of the cistern shivering with cold. Of course the election had nothing to do with it! One of the small children had been precipitated into the cistern and he had gone down to save it to find himself unable to reach *terra firma*. It was with considerable difficulty that he was extricated, and with the coolness of the water, atmosphere, and the result of the election, he was pretty badly chilled.

CHANGE OF EXPRESSMAN.—Our much esteemed friend, J. Henry Hutton, of Bedford, has resigned his position of "Expressman," at that place, a position which he occupied for six years. By care and attention to business, cordiality of manner and a ready disposition to accommodate he and his most clever and efficient assistant, Miss S. E. Taylor, won the universal esteem and appreciation of the entire community. They retire with the regrets of everybody. Our good looking and jovial young friend, H. P. Heckerman, supercedes Mr. Hutton and the best wish we can give him is to hope that he may be as successful as his predecessors. "Peeps" has the "push" necessary, and we have no doubt that he will give universal satisfaction. He needs a good wagon badly—send it along

OMISSION.—In publishing the list of premiums awarded at the late Agricultural exhibition, the name of James Lee, of this place, to whom was awarded the first premium for a spring wagon, in the list of Mechanical implements, was omitted. The error was a clerical one and not of the printers, but we most cheerfully make the correction.

The premiums awarded to Messrs. Thomas & Bro. for earthen ware, should have read for Stone and Earthen Ware.

STABLE BURNED—A stable belonging to David Blair, Esq., in Dudley, occupied by Mr. John S. Haffly, was burned on the evening of the election, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It having been very dry for some time previously, the roofs of one or two adjoining dwellings were fired, but were easily extinguished. Loss not known. Insured.

FOR SALE.—A dwelling house and half lot of ground, situated on Mifflin street, in the borough of Huntingdon, numbered 209 in plan of said borough, is offered for sale. The house contains nine rooms, with gas, in all of them, and a well of good water at the door, with stable and carriage-house on rear of lot. For particulars apply at or address No. 111, 4th street, Huntingaon, Pa. oct18-tf.

FRESH VEGETABLES.—The market car of Messrs. Africa & Black will arrive every Wednesday evening, where vegetables of every kind can be had, wholesale or retail, as cheap as the cheapest. [aug 9-tf.

ONE lot, 50 feet front, and two lots, 30 feet front, situated in Mifflin street, West Huntingdon, between 10th and 11th streets, for sale. Apply to Robt. U. Jacob, 105 Fourth street, Huntingdon, Pa. june21

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:* TONS.

For the week ending Oct., 14 1871	5,946
Same date last year	5,961
Increase for week	15
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1871	252,941
Same date last year	244,051
Increase for year 1871	8,890

BURLINGTON.—Leaving the East and arriving at Chicago or Indianapolis, how shall we reach the West? The best Line is acknowledged to be the C. B. & Q., joined together with the B. & M. Railroad by the Iron Bridge at Burlington, and called the BURLINGTON ROUTE.

The main line of the Route running to Omaha, connects with the great Pacific Roads, and forms to-day the leading route to California. The Middle Branch, entering Nebraska at Plattsmouth, passes through Lincoln, the State Capital, and will this year be finished to Fort Kearney, forming the shortest route across the Continent by over 100 miles.

Another branch of the B. M., diverging at Red Oak, falls into a line running down the Missouri through St. Joe to Kansas City, and all Kansas. Passengers by this route to Kansas, see Illinois, Southern Iowa, and Missouri, and, by a slight divergence, can see Nebraska also.

Lovers of fine views should remember the Burlington Route, for its towns "high gleaming from afar"—its tree-fringed streams—its rough bluffs and quarries—its corn-oceans stretching over the prairies further than eye can reach.

Land-buyers will be sure to remember it, for they have friends among the two thousand who have already bought farms from Geo. S. Harris, the Land Comissioner of the B. & M. R. R. at Burlington, Iowa, or among the four thousand home-steaders and pre-emptors who last year filed claims in the Lincoln land office, where "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., Oct. 17, 1871.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$ 25	$ 30
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@28
" Rio, choice	21@22	23
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
EGGS		20
FLOUR, white wheat		7 50
" red wheat	675 to	7 00
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 35
" red, "		1 30
RYE		85
CORN	Old 75,	New 60
OATS		40
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	14½ 7 lbs for	1 05
" extra C	13½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	1 00
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	90
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	68
RAISINS, layers	3 50	25
" valencia	16	18
" mats	16	20
PRUNES	13	15
CURRANTS	12	15
RICE	10	12
STARCH	8½	10
SOAP	8½	10
SALSODA	4½	5
BUCKETS, two hoops		22
" three hoops		25
PEANUTS, roasted, per bushel	3 50 per qt.	20
ESSENCE COFFEE, per gross	4 25 per box	5
CHEESE, Goshen	17	20
CANNED PEACHES, 3 lb cans	4 50	40
" 2 lb cans	3 50	30
" TOMATOES, 3 lb cans	2 75	25
" " 2 lb cans	2 00	18
" EGG PLUM, 2 lb cans	4 50	40
" GREEN GAGES, "	4 50	40
" RED CHERRIES "	4 00	35
" WHITE CHERRIES "	4 50	40
" WINSLOW'S CORN	3 50	35
" LIMA BEANS, 2 lb cans	4 00	35
" GREEN PEAS, 2 lb cans	3 75	35
MINCE MEAT	14½	18
POTATOES		50

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Oct. 16, 1871.

FLOUR, Extra family	$7 00
" Superfine	5 50
" fancy brands	8 00
" Rye	5 00
CORN MEAL	4 00
WHEAT, white, per bushel	1 65
" red, "	1 45
CORN	80
RYE	1 05
OATS	62

Marriages.

JAMISON—LITZINGER.—At the Catholic Church, in Bedford, on Thursday morning, the 13th inst., by Rev. Father Brown, Dr. W. W. Jamison, of Loretto, Cambria county, Pa., to Mrs. Emily Rush Litzinger, of Bedford, Pa.

[Our friends—warm friends—of many years, have passed into one. Silently and sweetly have they glided out, almost unobserved by us, upon life's broad river, with joyous anticipations. May they have a smooth, happy and prosperous voyage, from shore to shore—without even a gentle breeze to cool the balmy atmosphere in which they now float—is our earnest prayer.]

New Advertisements.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes.

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL M

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Farmer John.

BY. J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

Home from his journey Farmer John
Arrived this morning safe and sound.
His black coat off and his old coat on.
"Now I'm myself!" says Farmer John;
And he thinks, "I'll look around."
Up leaps the dog: "Get down, you pup!
Are you so glad you would eat me up?"
The old cow lows at the gate, to greet him;
The horses prick up their ears to meet him;
"Well, well, Old Bay!
Ha, ha, Old Gray!
Do you get feed when I'm away?

"You haven't a rib!" says Farmer John;
"The cattle looking round and sleek;
The colt is going to be a roan,
And a beauty, too; how he has grown!
We'll wean the calf next week."
Says Farmer John, "When I've been off,
To call you again about the trough,
And watch you, and pet you, while you drink,
Is a greater comfort than you can think!"
And he pats Old Bay,
And he slaps Old Gray;
"Ah! this is the comfort of going away!"

"For, after all," says Farmer John,
"The best of a journey is getting home!
I've seen great sights—but would I give
This spot, and the peaceful life I live,
For all their Paris and Rome?
These hills for the city's stifled air,
And big hotels all bustle and glare,
Land all houses, and roads all stone,
That deafen your ears and batter your bones?
Would you, Old Bay?
Would you, Old Gray?
That's what one gets by going away.

"There money is king," says Farmer John;
"And Fashion is queen; and it's mighty queer
To see how sometimes, while the man
Is raking and scraping all he can,
The wife spends, every year,
Enough, you would think, for a score of wives,
To keep them in luxury all their lives!
The town is a perfect Babylon
To a quiet chap," says Farmer John.
You see, Old Bay—
You see, Old Gray—
I'm wiser than when I went away.

"I've found out this," says Farmer John,—
"That happiness is not bought and sold,
And clutched in a life of waste and hurry,
In nights of pleasure and days of worry;
And wealth isn't all gold,
Mortgage and stock and ten per cent,—
But in simple ways and sweet content,
Few wants, pure hopes, and noble ends,
Some land to till, and a few good friends,
Like you, Old Bay.
Like you, Old Gray!
That's what I've learned by going away."

And a happy man is Farmer John,—
O, a rich and happy man is he!
He sees the beans and pumpkins growing,
The corn in tassel, and the buckwheat blowing,
And fruit on the vine and tree,
The large kind oxen look their thanks
As he rubs their foreheads and strokes their flanks;
The doves light round him, and strut and coo;
Says Farmer John, "I'll take you too,—
And you, Old Bay,
And you, Old Gray,
Next time I travel so far away!"

Bad Roads.

It is generally supposed that the weather and one's health is the staple topic of causual conversation. This may be so with pedestrians; but with those of us who make use of horse-flesh, "terrible roads" come in for a good share of general remark.

We do not know of a more wonderful thing than that our road laws should remain in their present condition. Only that Americans are a good-natured and long-suffering people, the present state of things would not be tolerated a single day. One citizen votes a man into office to look after affairs. If he does not do what he is paid to do, he takes no steps to make him do it; but, vowing mentally not to vote for that man again, endures till the next election. The man who goes in follows in the rut of him who went before; and so the taxpayer jogs along from year to year thro' mud and slush, half killing his horses, or having double the number that he needs; besides wearing away a good temper at the same time.

Can nothing be done to mend this? The Germantown *Telegraph* recently moved that the State take all the roads, and manage things pretty much as it manages schools and some other matters. Certainly we cannot see why some system cannot be adopted whereby a man can be regularly employed over a given length of road, just as a postmaster is paid for the regular work of his station. If a very little were done on the roads at the proper time, hey would cost no more than they do now, and be always in order. The great enemy of a good road is *water*. If ditches are kept open so as to drain the water away, and hollows are kept filled so that water can turn out into the clear gutter as soon as it falls, the roads would always be pretty good. Ruts should be particularly attended to, for these collect water after rains; which softens the whole road bed. A good horse and scraper on a dry day will close up ruts, and will make the whole surface so smooth that the next heavy rain, if the road be but slightly rounded, instead of making, as now, a mess of mud, leaves it harder than ever—indeed as solid as a macadamized drive can be. Such roads, indeed, are preferable in many respects to the usual stoned roads. Every one knows how hard it is to drive over these in the summer time, and how uncomfortable when driven over; but dirt road—a "summer road"—is a perfect Elysium to the horseman. That system is undoubtedly the best which will combine the advantages of a summer road with good spring driving. A regular system of ditching and hole-filling would do this. When shall we see it done?—*Philadelphia Press.*

Educating Horses.

The old conventional term, "breaking horses," or "breaking horses in," ought to be discarded; and it is by many intelligent horsemen. "Breaking in" an animal is a misnomer. The entire management of an animal that is being trained, is an educational process. Young colts are educated. All horses can be educated to do whatever the driver wishes. They obey cheerfully and without grumbling, even though put to rest at half rations in a cold, filthy, muddy stable. A horse can be taught to know the harness will not hurt him. Then he will not kick at it and run away. He is easily taught to pull by the traces, or by the halter-strap. If you want him to pull on the halter, all you have to do is to hitch him to something he can easily break, and he will soon learn to pull back with such force that no bridle can hold him. If you want him to pull well in traces, give him a light load until he learns to move it, and he will soon pull his best at heavy loads. Horses balk or pull, just as they are taught. It does not matter which end of the horse you fasten the weight to. They will balk as readily when hitched by the traces, if properly trained, as when hitched by the halter; and they will pull back as faithfully by the halter, if trained to do so, as they pull forward when hitched by the traces to a wagon. It is an easy matter to teach a horse to refuse to pull at either the halter or traces, and it is equally as easy to teach him to pull by the same means. If those who drive horses would keep this in view, and keep their temper out of view, they would never be guilty of the shameful act of beating their team in a mud-hole or on the hillside.

BEST locks for your barn in Winter—Bullocks.

New Advertiscmens.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,
IN
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,
and a large stock of
WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns, CARPETS 25 cts. per YARD AND UPWARDS.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
so well known as the best Family Machine in the world
Call at the CARPET STORE and see them,
JAMES A. BROWN.
Jan. 4, 1871.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,
PROPRIETORS
of the
HUNTINGDON MILLS.
Manufacturers of
FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
RY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,
SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,
WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

WILLIAM I. STEEL,
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,
Has removed to his New Rooms, No. 623 Hilt St., where he has ample room and facilities, and is now prepared to accommodate his old customers, and all others who may desire anything in his line of trade,
Plain and Fancy Buggy Harness,
Carriage, Tug, and Yankee Harness,
Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c.,
always on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. Also, a good assortment of Horse Blankets and Sleigh Bells.
Having had twenty-five years practical experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to all who may patronize his establishment.
Work warranted and Repairing neatly done.
Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1870.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.
Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!
It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*
DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURA'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.
☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.10'71-yr.
For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH,
R. MILTON SPEER, DAVID BARRICK.
THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
CAPITAL, PAID UP $100,000,
Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.
Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.
Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.
C. C. NORTH, Cashier.
January 4, 1871.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING!
GO TO THE
"JOURNAL BUILDING."

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } {S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.
HENRY & CO.'S
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wholesal and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.
Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

Travellers' Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.
Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD					STATIONS.	EASTWARD.		
MAIL	PACIFIC Express	PASSENGER WAY	MIXED TRAIN			PHILA EXPRESS	MAIL	HARRISBURG ACCOM.
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
4 50	.....	10 46	10 46		N. Hamilton	.....	5 10	9 51
5 02	.....	10 58	11 00		Mt. Union	.....	5 01	9 23
5 12	.....	11 05	11 14		Mapleton	.....	4 56	9 15
5 20	.....	11 14	11 28		Mill Creek	.....	4 48	9 07
5 35	5 02	11 30	11 50		Huntingdon	.....	4 43	8 53
5 54	.....	11 50	.....		Petersburg	10 42	4 15	8 35
6 03	.....	12 01	.....		Barree	.....	4 06	8 28
6 10	.....	12 09	.....		Spruce Creek	10 07	4 00	8 21
6 25	.....	12 44	.....		Birmingham	.....	3 46	8 09
6 32	.....	12 33	.....		Tyrone	10 00	3 39	8 02
6 44	.....	12 45	.....		Tipton	.....	3 29	7 52
6 50	.....	12 52	.....		Fostoria	.....	3 23	7 46
6 56	.....	12 58	.....		Bell's Mills	.....	3 18	7 42
7 15	6 10	1 29	2 00		Altoona	10 50	3 00	7 25
P.M.	A.M.	P. M.	A.M.			P. M.	P.M.	A.M

The Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 34 A. M.
The Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 5 55 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.
Pacific Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 7 10 A. M., and passes Huntingdon at 8 15 A. M.
Cincinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 20 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.
The Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 47 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 P. M.
The Second Pacific Express Westward passes Huntingdon at 5 22 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 6 30 A. M.
The Local Freight Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 A. M., carries passengers and connects with Hollidayshurg trains.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after May 14th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	FAST LITE.	MAIL.	BUFFALO EX.
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	1 55	4 25	11 55	2 10
Williamsport, Arrive	6 25	8 40	4 00	6 55
Elmira,	10 35			10 55
	A. M.			P. M.
Buffalo,	6 25			1 15
Niagara Falls,	10 00			10 20

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	BUFFALO EX.	ACCOM. N.	PACIFIC EX.	EXPRESS.	MAIL
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	6 38	8 00	11 15	2 30	1 25
Baltimore, arrive		P. M.	P. M.	6 10	6 00
	P. M.	12 30	2 40		
Washington, arrive	1 10	3 40	6 26	8 25	10 00

ALFRED B. FISHER,
May 24, 1871. General Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
MONDAY, MAY 15TH, 1871.
Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.40, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05 a. m., 3.50 and 9.30 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.
Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.
East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.32, 10.30 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.
Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.
Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.15 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m, for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.
Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.55 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p. m.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.
Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.17, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 6.00 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.46 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.
Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.45 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00, 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.
Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.32 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.40 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 5.05 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.
On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.45 p. m. and 8.35; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.
Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.
Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.
J. E. WOOTTEN,
my.24,'71.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Summer Arrangement.
On and after Monday, May 22d, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS.	
ACCOM.	MAIL			ACCOM.	MAIL
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 35	LE 7 10		Huntingdon	AR 8 36	AR 3 35
5 42	7 17		Long Siding	8 28	3 27
5 56	7 30		McConnellstown	8 13	2 12
6 03	7 38		Pleasant Grove	8 06	3 04
6 16	7 51		Markleburg	7 51	2 50
6 29	8 04		Coffee Run	7 38	2 35
6 37	8 11		Rough and Ready	7 30	2 27
6 50	8 25		Cove	7 15	2 13
6 56	3 30		Fishers Summit	7 10	2 08
7 12	8 46		Saxton	6 53	1 52
7 30	9 03		Riddlesburg	6 35	1 35
7 38	9 10		Hopewell	6 28	1 27
7 57	9 30		Pipers Run	6 08	1 07
8 18	9 50		Tatesville	5 48	12 47
8 33	10 03		Bloody Run	5 35	12 34
8 40	10 08		Mount Dallas	5 31	12 30
8 48	10 17		Ashcom's Mills	5 24	12 23
8 53	10 21		Lutzville	5 20	12 19
8 58	10 25		Hartley's Mills	5 16	12 15
9 06	10 32		Jamesons	5 08	12 08
AR 9 14	10 40		Bedford	LE 5 00	12 00
			SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 7 20	LE 8 50		Saxton	AR 6 45	AR 1 46
7 35	9 05		Coalmont	6 30	1 31
7 40	9 10		Crawford	6 25	1 26
AR 7 50	AR 9 20		Dudley	LE 6 15	LE 1 16
			Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.
For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.
The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.
D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

A RIVER BOTTOM FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.
The subscriber, on account of ill health in his family, will sell his farm, situated in Porter township, adjoining Barree Station, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at private sale.
The farm consists of about one hundred acres of farming land in the highest state of cultivation, about fifty-five hundred bushels of lime having been used upon it within the last four years. The buildings comprise a good two-story frame dwelling house, a bank barn, wash-house and other necessary outbuildings. There is a very fine young orchard of choice fruit upon it, also a well of never-failing water near the door. The property is a very desirable one owing to its proximity to the railroad, churches and schools.
Terms: One third in hand on the first of April next and the balance in two equal annual payments to be secured by judgments.
sept20-tf JOSEPH L. REPLOGLE.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
Having gone into business at this place I propose to sell my private residence at Bedford, Pennsylvania, at private sale.
It is unnecessary for me to give a description of it to those who are acquainted with it, and to those who have not seen it, and who desire to purchase a neat and complete residence I would say go and examine it. The house was entirely overhauled and renovated but a year or two ago. It is located upon a full lot of ground, 60 feet by 240, on East Pitt street, and the corner of an alley leading to the Steam Mill, which makes it one of the most public places in the town in a business point of view. The lot is under drained by numerous drains, and is second to none in the place. It has produced all the garden vegetables used by my family for years. In addition there is a flower garden and a considerable quantity of excellent fruit. There is a perpetual insurance upon the house.
Address me at Huntingdon or Bedford, Pa.
J. R. DURBORROW.
Huntingdon, Pa., May 31, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE
CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,
is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.
March 15, tf.

CARPET RAGS WANTED.
Fifteen cents for extra fine, and 12½ cents per pound for good, *in hanks*, if delivered soon, at BROWN'S CARPET STORE, Huntingdon, Pa.
Sept. 27,-1m

New Advertisement.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.
10 Years of a Public Test
Has proved
DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.
It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.
Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.
It effectually cures them all
Asthma and Bronchitis.
It has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.
For Pains in Breast.
Side or Back,
Gravel or Kidney Disease,
Disease of the Urinary Organs,
Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,
It has no equal.
It is also a superior Tonic,
Restores the Appetite,
Strengthens the System,
Restores the weak and Debilitated,
Causes the Food to Digest,
Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
Prevents Malarous Fevers,
Gives tone to your system.
TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has proved itself in thousand of cases capable of curing all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Cures all Chronic Coughs, and Colds, more effectually than any other remedy.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured cases of Consumption pronounced incurable by physicians.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR
Has cured so many cases of Asthma and Bronchitis that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD
DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND
SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.
Wherever Poke Root grows, it has a local reputation as a Blood Purifier, and for the cure of Rheumatism. With all this local reputation, and the praise of distinguished Physicians, (Drs. Coe, Lee, King, Wilson, M. Hunt, Griffits, Copland and others,) who have tested its medical powers; it has been neglected by the profession at large, as much through a want of a proper appreciation of its merits, as a knowledge of the proper way to prepare it for medicinal use. Dr Oliver Crook, (a physician who devotes his entire time to the duties of his profession), has fully tested the active medicinal qualities of Poke Root during the last 25 years, and unhesitatingly pronounces it to have MORE MERIT—for diseases depending on a depraved condition of the blood,—than any and all other articles named in the Materia Medica. Under his instructions our Chemists have combined the active medicinal qualities of Poke Root with the best Tonic Preparation of Iron; and we offer this preparation to the public under the above name.
October 4, 1871-1y,

THE "INQUIRER" BOOK BINDERY,
BEDFORD, PA.
LUTZ & JORDAN, Proprietors.
All kinds of binding done on short notice and at reasonable rates. Old books rebound and made as good as new. Albums repaired etc.

INTERESTING TO EVERYBODY.
Magazines.
The American Agriculturist, Harpers' Magazine, The Galaxy, Lippincott, Atlantic Monthly, Scribner's Monthly, Godey's Lady's Book, Demorest Ladie's Repository, Peters Musical Magazines Church Magazines, and all other Magazines bound up in handsome volumes at the very lowest figures.
Papers.
Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, Hearth and Home, The New York Ledger, Weekly, Saturday Night, Sunday School and Church Papers, and all other papers bound into volumes on shortest notice.
Music.
Sheet Music and Musical Monthlies put up in handsome volumes which make an ornament to the
PARLOR AND CENTER TABLE.
What young lady hasn't enough music on hand to make a nice volume.
NOW IS THE TIME
To have your binding done. Gather up your music, papers and Magazines. Bring in your broken booked books and albums, and leave them at the residence of
REV. W. B. WAGNER, No. 622 Church St., near 7th St., Huntingdon, Pa.,
Who is our agent, and he will forward them to us, and we will put them in any
STYLE OF BINDING
You wish, and return them to our agent, who will deliver them without any trouble or inconvenience to you.
Rates, &c., can be seen with the Agent. Terms cash on delivery. august2-3m.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.
HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,
MOULDINGS. &C
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

H. S. M'CARTHY, | W. B. M'CARTHY, | J. A. POLLOCK
FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
[*Lately Huntingdon Manufacturing Company.*]
Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, Furniture, &c. Our Machinery being of the very best quality and giving our entire attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the above named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.
All orders addressed to the
FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.
June 7, 1871.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,
Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingling, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames furnished at manufacturer's prices. Grain and Country produce generally bought at market prices.
WAGONER & BRO,
Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

New Advertisements.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE
HAS JUST OPENED A
SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
CALL AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALER IN
GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.
Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

BEE HIVE!! BEE HIVE
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS IS
THE MOTTO OF THE
BEE HIVE GROCERY!
Montgomery St., near the Broad Top Depot,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

N. B. CORBIN
Has just returned from the East with a large and varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class Grocery, consisting in part of
SUGARS, TEA, COFFEE,
MOLASSSES,
CRACKERS, CANDIES,
FRUITS, CHEESE,
TOBACCO SEGARS,
and everything else to be found in an establishment of this kind.
SPICES
of all kinds, pure and fresh, such as

Cinnamon,	Cloves,
Allspice,	Peppers,
Mustard,	Ginger,

and all other articles usually kept in a first-class establishment.

BAKERY.
I continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply
BREAD, CAKES AND PIES,
at reasonable prices. The following Fancy Cakes always on hand or baked to order:

Pound Cake,	Lady Cake,
Fruit "	Citron "
Marble "	Sponge "

Parties supplied with all kinds of cakes and confections at short notice and reasonable rates.
Family flour, of superior brand, always on hand, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.
In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.
TOYS!! TOYS!! TOY ! TOYS
This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant. I can sell Toys cheaper than any other house in the county, and all I ask is a visit from the public to substantiate the assertion.
Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to me in the past. I will exert my best efforts to merit its continuance.
Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

W. K. RAHM'S
CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY STORE,
(*One door west of Josiah Cunningham's,*)
Is now stocked with a choice assortment of al kinds of goods usally found in a store of this kind, consisting of
SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, PEPPER, SALT, &C.
together with an endless variety of
CANDIES, TOYS, JEWELRY, NOTIONS, &c.
all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other store in Huntingdon.
A choice brand of Tobacco and Segars always on hand.
Pure Cider Vinegar on hand at all times.
I respectfully ask a share of public patronage, feeling confident that my prices will be satisfactory.
W. K. RHOM.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES!
For Men, Women and Children,
which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.
Give him a call, at the
CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
(*West end of the Diamond*)
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.
GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

NEW GOODS FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
at the new cheap store of
CONOVER & DECKER,
No. 625 Hill street.
Our stock consists in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Wood, Willow, and Queensware, Bacon, Flour, Feed, Glass, Nails, and also a full line of
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Our prices are as low as the lowest, and we respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage.
apr26-1y.

A RARE CHANCE! NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!—The undersigned would offer to those who desire valuable and cheap property the following, viz:
A tract of limestone land in Barree township, containing 33 acres and 140 perches, cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with Stone Creek running through it affording a splendid water-power of seven feet fall. The buildings are a frame dwelling house, containing seven rooms, cellar and kitchen, log barn and other out buildings.
ALSO.
A tract of Limestone land, adjoining the above, containing 52 acres of which 15 acres are cleared and under fence, and the balance well timbered. The buildings are a two story log house, two stables and other necessary out-buildings. There is a fine young orchard on it, also a large quantity of mineral paint.
J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Oct.4,'71-11t.] Huntingdon, Pa.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.
CAN'T BE BEATEN!
JOHN H. WESTBROOK
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of
LEATHERS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.
Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.
WILLIAM AFRICA
has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,
and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.
I have at all times an assortment of
HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES
on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.
WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.
Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on
DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.,
at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.
Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.
Terms CASH.
HERTZLER & BRO.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.
(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)
DEALER IN EVERY
VARIETY OF
LEATHER AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

THE AM